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VOIJUME XV.

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" PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 28

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Agricultural.

SACRIFICING THE FLOCKS.

A peculiar feature of farming is the tendency to extremes in production, and in the exclusion of a crop in the rotation from a failure or two in succession. The same rule applies to the keeping of stock. Reverses shatter confidence in the future of the industry, and the infection to change is so universal that it is liable to incite a panic to sell out, so wide-spread s to amount to a calamity. . The present ow price for wool has brought another frenzy to sacrifice the flocks. A neighbor killed a sheep at the beginning of haying, and when asked why he selected ewe, he replied because she would raise ambs, indicating by the remark that an ess of the flock was not desirable. This failure in one individual would not be felt, but when every farmer loses his number of his flock, the aggregate loss to the State will certainly be felt in the near future. The cause of this depression in the price of wool is not under consideration in this article, for it is generally well understood among farmers, and is not attributed to the inevitable course of events but to unwise legislation.

Before sacrificing their flocks, should consider all features of the question bearing on the case, and then act considerately in the premises. Never in the history of American farming was there so much interest manifested as in the production of wool. Politicians are apelled to consider the question, and if legislation is the cause of the depression in prices of the product of the farm, legialation can and will cure it. It is not wise to accept defeat and explode our magazines until an effort at least is made recover lost ground. A few cents on a pound of wool is not the only factor in the question; farmers who have such a number of sheep as the farm will con. veniently carry, cannot sacrifice them without doing injustice to the fertility of the soil, and its capacity to produce other staple articles to take the place of wool and mutton. The question of manure cannot be ignored. If 100 sheep can ermanently improve five acres a year, so that it shall produce one-fourth more bushels of grain, the absence of sheep in the economy of the farm will be felt to a greater degree than can be well determined until an attempt is made to get along without them. From the statistics furaished from the office of the Secretary of State it is very nearly demonstrated that the yield of wheat is gauged by the number of sheep kept on the farm. A present decline of a few cents per pound on wool. with no indications that fat sheep for food will be less remunerative than for years past, 18 not sufficient for selling off sheep at a sacrifice, nor for any less attention

bestowed upon the flock. There is no excess of production that should be a cause, or be attributed as a reason for diminished wool production. If the present amount of wool grown in Michigan should be doubled it would not offset the amount necessary to be imported into the United States to supply the annual consumption for the clothing and arpets of the people. The natural inrease of flocks, regulated by the demands or mutton sheep, will not more than keep Mace with the increasing demand of the country for the raw material to keep its factories running.

Our State has now only about 33 sheep to 100 acres of improved land, and there are only five counties that have more than 10 sheep to the acre of tilled lan i, Livagston leading with 56.68, and running down from less than half a sheep to none every hundred acres of improved land thould have a flock of fifty sheep. This would add a little more than 50 per cent to the number now kept in the State, and notwithstanding the present low prices of wool, would undoubtedly be very renunerative within the next five years.

To those who are out of sheep the present season will be a favorable time to invest some money in a good flock, as there will be plenty of farmers who will be anxious to sell. For those who have determined to dispose of a portion of their flock by sales or by fattening, it will be a good time to use good judgment, sharpened by experience, to select for the home flock only such as come up to the ideal sheep. The very best time for such a selection is when shearing, and to mark such as are desirable to keep. . There are some sheep in every flock that are really worth double the value of the average lot. The average number of pounds of wool per head, for the State, is a little more than five and a half, and not a township in the State will average seven pounds; while there are a plenty of grade flocks that will shear seven pounds of washed wool per head. By a judicious selection -taking out the light shearers and short staple wools, not only can the average be greatly increased, but the value and reputation of Michigan wool can be advanced to a par with th : best wools in the market. Growing more and better wool on less legs, should be the motto, rather than keeping a less number of sheep on the farm. Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil like the growing of grain, but actually adds to the value of the farm for grain growing purposes. Buyers are talking about paying 50 cents to \$1 le-s per head for feeding wethers, and interested parties are talking down the prices of store sheep, but as yet no sales have been made to fix values. Feeders will fill up their vards if they have to pay last year's prices, and it is folly to sacrifice a fine flock of sheep on account of temporary shrinkage of wool values. The best way for farmers to help to advance the price of wool, is for every one to buy a new suit of clothes, while they are cheap, and thus help manufacturers to an outlet for their goods, not forgetting the war cry of the restoration of '67 tariff rates.

THE MOSES WAGON.

While at the Riverside Farm of Judge Marston near Bay City, we saw that the Moses Wagon had got up that far, and interest in sheep and begins to curtail the | that its usefulness and merit was recognized. It is really the very best farm wagon we have seen, and we predict a big sale for it as soon as it becomes generally known. Judge Marston and his farm manager, Mr. Muldragh, both spoke in the highest terms of its adaptability to farm work. This wagon is made with truck wheels with broad tire. The box, or platform, extends over the wheels, loading or unloading from the hind end. it is convenient for any of the following uses without any changes: Drawing hay and grain from field, pressed hay, manure, wood, stone, tile, lumber, rails, posts, green fodder from field, grain in bags, corn in ear, potatoes, roots of any kind, and the transportation of farm tools. It is also convenient for any purpose for which a dray or baggage wagon is used in cities. It is also the most convenient wagon for use at planing mills, for the moving of furniture, and in fact for any purpose for which a wagon is used, either in city or country. With the addition of a stock-rack made by the company it is the most commodious and convenient wagon for the moving of sheep, hogs, calves, and poultry, of anything yet out. This feature will be especially appreciated by farmers for taking stock to fairs or market, as well as by butchers and drovers who have occasion to transport stock the wagon is made without any reach or hounds, and can be turned within a space very little wider than the length of the wagon. This is an advantage which willbe appreciated more the longer the wagon is used. We have seen it in use in Genesee, Ingham and Livingston Counties, and have yet to hear a farmer say it is not the best thing in the shape of a farm wagon he has used.

HOMESTEAD SUPERPHOSPHATE

DETROIT, July 2d, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-In answer to Mr. D. P. Dewey, we would say our terms of consignment to agents in Michigan and Nev York are the same. But the Michigan agent who sells one or two tons a year (if he is lucky) holds the "Homestead" at the factory retail price, and earns what little he makes by hard work. The agents in New York, who deal with farmers who are familiar with the use and benefits of paosphate and where goods sell freely, and have a trade of from 25 to 300 tons pel year, can afford to cut the retail price out of their own margin, and are often satisfied with \$1 00 per ton profit. We imagine that when the Michigan agent can order in car-loads, and save freight, he will adopt the same methods of business as the

New York agents. In conclusion we would say that for ten ears we have canvassed the State and adertised largely, and our gross sales will not amount to the sum so expended. Perhaps Mr. Dewey and his friends, who would be welcome callers, may be able to help us. DEMING JARVES,
President Michigon Carbon Works.

tracing direct to imp. Victoria, by Swiss Boy (12164). This is intended for the commencement of a herd, and the selec



PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY:

Among the Farmers and Stock Breeder of Livingston County-Shropshire and Merino Sheep-Shorthorn and Holstein

one, too, that is productive, always yield- Plymouth, and got by Sprague's Centening good crops, and is of course under a | nial. He clipped this year 241 lbs. with sides and ends from four to six high state of cultivation. It is a good inches in height. The tail-board is hung grass and grain farm, and a splendid home on hinges, making it very convenient for | for a representative Michigan farmer. A good deal of attention is given to the raising of cattle, horses and sheep, which we find here in large numbers. The foundation of the flock of registered Merino sheep was made by the purchase of a party of breeding ewes from E. J. &. E. W. Hardy, of Oceola Centre, Mich., partly of their own breeding, the balance from the flocks of F. & L. E. Moore. T. Stickney, Reuben Cook and R. N. & O. F. Atwood, all noted Vermont breeders. His stock rams are E. J. & E. W. Hardy 6, by Maximilian 285, dam E. J. & E. W. H. 22. He is a four-year-old, and a good sire; also R. N. & O. F. Atwood 106, by Rip Van Winkle 45, out of R. N. &O. F. Atwood 24, also four years old. Both showed good fair staple, and quite stylish. The breeding ewes, the 15 registered rams, and the lambs make a good party. The cattle are well graded up, and are thrifty. There are now twelve head of horses on the farm, comprising draft and roadsters. 'Among them we notice a pair of two-year old grade Clydes, both stinted to Powell's Hambletonian and two bay yearlings that trace directly to old Rysdyk through well bred mares, while the five-year-old mare of Green Mountain and Eagle Eye stock is well bred, of fair

size, and a good driver. Near here is the 890 acre farm of the Hunter Bros., large enough for a plantation, and fruitful enough to yearly swell the pocket books of the owners to goodly dimensions; and with its richness of soil, pure water, school and church privileges, good markets and first-class transportaion facilities, it certainly makes a home

that is desirable. William Blackwood came on to his 140 acres in New Hudson, when it was a forest of heavy timber. That was the aspect presented to him in 1859; to-day we see it one of the best in the county, under thorough cultivation, with splendid house, large barns, beautiful lawn, flowers shedding their perfume, graceful trees shading from the glare of midday sun. We notice the four-year-old Shorthorn Lorena 2nd, who was bred by James Moore, of Milford, Mich. She is red in color, was got by Plumwood Lad K. 27458, out of Lorens by Plumwood Lad K, the 5th dam being imp. Stapleton Lass by Sailor (9592). Genissa 4th was also bred by Mr. Moore, is two years old, was sired by Duke of Lexington 35163, and out of Genissa by Plumwood Lad K.,

tions made are judicious. D. S. Sinclair, of same place, has a farm

of 160 acres of equally fine land, elegant residence standing on an plateau, and overlooking an er woodland, cultivated fields and my fine homes. S. Renwick has 310 acres in his farm,

Leaving the fair City of the Straits at an hour as early as 5:45 A. M... on the D.,
L. & N. R. R., we find ourselves after a and bath rooms, with a cellar equalled by short ride at the promising village of few as regards convenience and drain-South Lyons, in Oakland County, where age. The farm is a noble one, yields after taking a hasty glance at the richly, and is the home of one of nature's miserable rat trap, that the managers noblemen; while the high grade cattle of the road designate as the depot, we that graze in its pastures are a credit to start for a short tramp of one and a half their owner. The registered sheep in his miles out into the country, and to the flock were purchased from Mr. R. Brown, home of Mr. Henry H. Smith, who has and the stock ram, Henry Ward Bee ther, lived on his 344 acre farm 44 years. It is was bought from David Moreland, of

Taking the train again at South

we continued our ride to Howell, in LIVINGSTON COUNTY. and to the farm and home of Wesley J Garlock, two miles out, who is breeding that popular mutton sheep the Shropshire. (the only flock in this county and the oldest in Central Michigan.) The Shropshire is one of the cross-bred sheep that owe their origin to the Cotswold in part, and the other to the "Morfe Common." the improvement in which began about 1792. With careful breeding for threequarters of a century they are now without horns, with legs and faces black or nearly so, thick, mesty necks. well-shaped small heads, and small ears well set back, straight backs, round bodies, clean legs and strong bones, are hardy, thriving and quickly fattened, and produce, either as yearlings or two year olds, carcasses weighing from 90 lbs. to 145 lbs. The dams are prolific breeders and good mothers, and the long, glossy clip of wool runs to an average of eight or nine pounds. This breed has many valuable qualities and is satisfactory to any farmer in those localities where mutton sheep are profitable, and have constitution enough to carry them through the expo sure of our Michigan winters without in jury. This pioneer or Centennial flock now numbers nearly 100, and has the three-year-old imported ram Rhoderick Dhu at the head (who has given a 14 lb. clip). He was imported by D. Hubbard, of Marshall, Mich., and was sired by Salisbury, one of the best stock-getters and prize-winners ever bred, while his dam was bred by F. Bach, of Shrewsbury, England, an enthusiast in Shropshires. Many, or at least a large portion of this flock, are recorded in the American Shrop shire Registry Association of Lafayette, Ind., which was organized by the leading breeders of this country last February. We look upon this stock ram as a grand animal, the flock as specially good, and the breed as the mutton sheep of the future in this State. The breeding of them (by the few) has been profitable to their owners, but as Mr. G. is rather modest we will not write of the profits of this investment to him, but will speak of the history of the flock of Lewis Willey, of Pewamo. Ionia Co., Mich., which we visited a short time ago, and which was started in the fall of 1879, less than five years ago, by the purchase of 12 full-blood breeding

ewes, seven late lambs and one ram, pay

ing for them the modest sum of \$62. In

the following October, 1880, he purchased

seven more breeding ewes, four lambs,

now invested, \$122. The credit side of

his ledger as shown us gives the follow

as at two fairs....

fattening
Seven ram lambe in fail
Feniums st Ionia
di 10 lambs fattened.
12 yearling breeding ewes and ram.
Wool clip of 1882 and 1883.

Total income...... \$1,270 20

The wool of this year is yet to be added to the above. His flock now inventories five rams, 49 breeding ewes, 44 yearling ewes, 58 lambs, total 156 head, and worth \$2,340, at an average of \$15, even at a forced sale. This flock has breeding ewes bred pure and direct from English imin open lots until January 3d, and bran and oats in equal parts only fed to breeding ewes two weeks previous to lambing Mr. Willey tells us that they are hardy keepers, good mothers, and showed us twenty days old lamb that weighed 241 lbs. We think both of these parties should be satisfied with their investments, and trust they will continue in the breeding of this class of mutton sheen. We believe there are no flocks in the State that are superior to them in general ex cellence. Mr. Garlock has a fine farm of 115 acres, and his beautiful home, surrounded as it is with trees, evergreens, and shrubbery, is a delightful

snot. Your correspondent extends to him

his thanks for courtesies and favors shown. Remembering that Holstein cattle. through their importers and breeders, are fast becoming in some localities the dairy cow of the country, and that it is our duty as a "stock reporter," without any favoritism, to write of what we find, we gladly sacepted the invitation of Mr. Garlock to visit with him the stock farm of W. K. Sexton, which is located three miles south of Howell, and look with him at the herd of over thirty head which are there domieiled Mr. Sexton has been an importer and breeder for three years of this class of stock. He claims they combine in themselves the qualities of milk, butter and beef, and are noted for their kind dis position, strength of constitution, good size, rapid growth and length of time in milk, while many of them give large vields of milk and butter. He tells us he is not trying to handle large numbers, but is dealing in the choicest and best of imported stock, selected from the best milking families with due regard to fine forms, slim horns, soft coats, etc., and as we look at the herd as they graze in the pastures, the bright green of which forms a striking and handsome background for the large framed blacks and whites, we are inclined to think that after all there is some method in his madness. The three year old bull Alexander 2d 1552, stands at the head of the herd. He was imported by B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, N. Y., in 1883, was got by Alexander 102 out of Smit, who had a milk record of 86 lbs. per day, while the dam of his sire had one of 81 lbs. per day. He was awarded first premium at several fairs in Holland, also first at Michigan Central, Howell and Brighton fairs in 1883. Among the young bulls in herd are Alexander 4th 1992, who was imported in dam Hauntje 2d, calved February 1883, and got by Alexander 2d. and one ram, paying \$60. Total amount

bull of any age or breed in the Nether lands, having for dam a cow with a milk record of 85 lbs. per day, and 201 lbs. of butter in seven days, whilst the dam of his sire had an 86 lb. record). At the head of the imported cows stand the noted Chautauqua Girl, with a milk record of 85 lbs. per day, 2,400 lbs. in 30 days. She was awarded first prize at Michigan State Fair in 1882, against a large field of competitors. Her daughter, Livingston Girl, one year old, was recently sold to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi for \$500. Maid of Adorpe 1235 is

seven years old, with a grass record of 63 lbs. Prestje 2020 is also seven years old, and has a 54 lbs. record as a three year old. Among his importations of 1882 were the two year-old heifers Bontsje, record 14 years old and still prolific, has been 38 lbs. milk per day in March. Her dam gave 87 lbs. milk per day and 18 lbs. but ter in 7 days. Dam of sire gave 86 lbs. milk | Francis 18803, out of Empres, the five per day. Hauntje, in the ninth month of year old Princess Royal (with bull calf by her milking gave 1 lb. of butter from 17 lbs. 3 ozs. milk. Dam gave 78 lbs. milk per day, and dam of sire gave 874 lbs. milk per day, and 191 ibs. butter in seven days. Catherina L. record of dam 81 lbs. milk per day, and dam of sire 874 lbs. milk per day, and 194 lbs, butter in seven days. Kingma, record of dam 78 lbs milk in day at four years old. Aukie, record of dam 69 lbs. milk in day at three years old, and in those of 1883 were the one-year-old heifers Anna Posch, record of dam 76 lbs. milk per day at four years old, and dam of sire 164 lbs, butter in seven days. Lenoice, record of dam 761 lbs. milk per day at four years old, and dam of sire 82 lbsmilk per day. Corrine, record of dam 38 bs. milk per day at two years old. Brambaletta and Brambina, twins, record of dam 881 lbs. milk per day, and 18 lbs. butter in seven days, and dam of sire 801 lbs. of milk per day, and the imported heifer calves Libbie L, record of dam 78 lbs milk per day, and dam o sire 84 lbs milk per day. Marie E, record 76 lbs. milk per day, and dam of sire 164 lbs. butter in seven days. Clasina 2d, record 65 lbs milk at four old, and the record of dam 84 lbs. milk per day. She is now in calf by Barrington, out of cow Hamming, with milk record of 99 lbs. in a day.

> During the short time that he has bee engaged in breeding and importing, Mr. Sexton has made many sales, a number of which h we been reported in the FARMER. This whole herd show finely, are exceptionally well bred have individual milking merits (in which is their value), and are fully up to the oest standard of Holsteins.

From this farm we were driven to the one known as the Lakeside Stock Farm, owned by Charles Fishbeck, where we find a herd of well bred Shorthorns, with a goodly sprinkling among them of our favorites, handsome roans. This farm of 260 acres is five miles from Howell, borders on Crooked Lake, and is well adapted for a stock farm. The house and other buildings are large and conveniently arranged, while the farm is one of the best in the town. This Lakeside herd of Shorthorns now numbers nearly forty, and was first started by the present owner in 1873, he at that time having purchased from D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, some Victorias and Stapleton Lass females, Moss Rose (Vol. 13, p. 823) being two years old, Lurs, (Vol 13, p. 754) one year, and Empress (Vol. 13, p. 576) also one year old. In 1874 he purchased from Wm. Bell, of Shakespeare, Ont., the roan bull Sir Francis 18803, got by Oscar Fritz 18774, out of Jumbo Boy was sired by Lord's Jumbo Annie Laurie b Kirklevington 3d 18738, (who was the winner of the sweepstakes | tracing to Favorite by old Studley Bull, prize at 14 months old for being the best which was used three years. In same

year he bought Lella 4th, a Victoria, bred by D. M. Uhl, and in 1877 the yearling red bull Prince Royal 2d 36626, who was bred by John S. Armstrong, of Guelph, Out. He was got by Young Heir (31351) out of Princess Royal 13th, imp. by Lord Charles (31634), and used four years. In 1881, the red yearling bull Lord Raspberry 48633 was bought. He was bred by J. S. Armstrong, of Guelph, Ont., was sired by 2d Prince of Springwood out of imported Raspberry by Young Englishman (31113), and at the same time the cow Fancy 2d (now on farm) got by Young Heir (31391) out of imp. Salvia by Gold Digger (24044); also Bright Eyes 3rd by 2d Prince of Springwood out of imp. Apricot by Prince Louis (27158). in 1882 he bought from T. Birkett, her breeder, the heifer Cambria 13th, who was got by 2d Duke of Kirklevington 26276, out of Cambria 11th by 23d, Duke of Airdrie 19393, and in 1883 the red Belle Duchess of Fairholme, who was bred by T. C. Jones of Delaware, O.; she was got by Prince Alfred 15794 out of Belle Duchess of Plumwood by Don Louanjo, 7840, etc., to imp. Filbert by Cleveland Lad 2d (3408), and at same sale from same breeder the yearling red bull Baronet Belle Bates, 47411, who was got by imp. Waterloo Baronet (45761) out of Lady Belle Bates 2d by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28756). The breeding of this bull is quite royal, and he is individually equally meritorious.

This is a brief tracing of the history of the herd, and we will continue it only far enough to show some few of them, by families. In Victorias, Rose of Lakeside is 15 years old, got by Rambler 27599, out of Moss Rose by Col. Welch 11537; Lily of Lakeside is 10 years old, was got by Rambler 27599, out of Lora by Col-Welsh 11537: Rose of Lakeside 2d (red roan) is six years old, was yot by Sir Francis 18803, out of Rose of Lakeside, and has a fine roan bull calf by her side. got by Duke of Sharon 2d; Rose of Lakeside 3d is three years old, was got by Prince Royal 2d 36626, out of Rose of Lakeside 2d by Sir Francis 18803, and heifer calf by side, got by 2d Duke of Sharon, who was bred by T. C. Jones of Delaware, O., and got by Duke of Sharon 35368, out of Fairholme Red Rose 2d. by Duke Dunmore 32248, etc., tracing to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706). Rose of Lakeside 4th is two years old, was got by Prince Royal 2d out of Rose of Lakeside 2d. The red Lily of Lakeside 2d is two years old; Lily of Lakeside 3d is a red roan and one year old, and Lily 4th is also a handsome yearling heifer. In the Stapleton Lass family are found the eight year old red roan Florence of Lakeside by Sir side, got by Duke of Sharon 2d), the four year old (roan) Princess Royal 2d. and bull calf by side, got by Duke of Sharon 24. Princess Royal 4th, the two year old Royal Empress with bull calf by same sire, and the thrifty yearling red bull Prince Royal 5th, got by Lord Raspberry 2d 48633, out of Princess Royal 1st. In the Salvias, Fancy 2d has bull calf by side, got by Duke of Sharon 2d, and Bright Eyes 3d has a fine red heifer by same sire; we also noticed the herd in full, we see the fine calf by side of Cambria 13th and the ten months heifer Waterloo Belle Duchess with Belle Duchess of Fairholm for dam. We find Mr. Fishbeck to be an ardent admirer of the Shorthorns, and by judicious selection, good care and liberal feeding has brought his herd to quite a high standard of excellence, a credit to himself and the State at large. At the same time he is a thorough-going practical farmer, justly entitled to the success which has accompanied him in

his progress as a farmer and breeder. Lewis Fitch has a good farm, sail by many to be a model one, but his time being taken up by other engagements prevented us from seeing much of it, although we had a moment's view of the pair of Cheshires that he purchased some time ago from the breeder, F. H. Britt,

of Ridgeway, N. Y. William Fishbeck has 200 acres of rolling land that is under thorough ultivation, while the house and barns are in fine condition, one of the latter being 36 x50 feet with stone basement. The high grade cattle are in splendid form. His thoroughbred Shorthorn three year old roan bull Blossom was got by Prince Royal out of Camille by Gen: Grant 23226, tracing to imp. Victoria Swiss Boy (12164), and has a roan heifer got by Duke of Sharon 2d. The three vear old red cow Maud was got by Prince Royal 2d out of Laura by Sir Francis 34792, and has a red bull calf got by Duke of Sharon 2d. This stock was bred by and purchased from Charles Fish-

beck. John M. Fishbeck has 110 acres on his farm, and is only four and a half miles from Howell. He too has a love for the Durham, for we find several on the farm His eight year old cow Laura, a Victoria is a fine red roan of splendid form, was got by Sir Francis 35792 out of Lela 4th by De Gray 6594, by imp. Duke of Air drie 12730, and has bull calf by side by Duke of Sharon 2d. Lady Lynne is also a Victoria, is two years old, red in color got by Waterloo Duke, out of Laura by Sir Francis 34792. Polly Mason is ahand-

(Continued on eighth page.)



Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan

Mt. Pleasant	July 2 to 4
Ludington	July 2 to 4
Ludington	Inly 9 to 11
Big Rapids	T-1- 10 to 10
Charlotto	9 11 10 10 10
W.C	July 10 to 10
Good Danida	July 22 to 20
But le Creek	July 22 to Aug. 1
But le Creek	Ang. 5 to 8
Marshall	Aug 19 to 18
Jackson	Aug. 13 to 10
WMInt	Aug. 19 to 22
West Assinaw	Ang. 20 to 29
Mt. Pleasant	Sept. 2 to 5

PERCHERONS IN FRANCE.

Our Paris correspondent sends us som items of interest respecting Percherons It would seem that other countries be sides the United States appreciate the good qualities of the Percheron. He says It is to be hope's that the tide which has set in of barring out the foreigner, will not be applied to the exportation of Percheron horses. Complaints are in the air that the best stallions are bought up by Americans, and the Australians now intend entering the field. A company of Australians purpose establishing breeding and purchasing studs in the department of the Orne, Sarthe, and Eure-et-Loire, the best regions of the Percherons. The buss companies and carriers, who are large purchasers of this breed, lament the competition which has run up the price of the horses. The breeders cannot subscribe to these narrow views, and if the demand be so brisk, the reason is stronger to augment the production. Net more than 200 Percherons, of which about 130 are stallions, are exported annually.

The local breeders have had a happy thought in converting their annual fair into a kind of yearly show. The first of these gatherings has just been held, and the exhibits were very promising. The occasion was seized to found a stud-book, to chronicle the blood. It is said Belgium contemplates crossing her draught breeds with the Percheron; probable result, to destroy the good qualities of both-as each have their speciality."

There is one statement in the above which, if true, is rather suggestive. If only 130 Percheron stallions are exported annually, and some of these go to other countries than the United States, where do our importers go for stock? Certainly we have chronicled the arrival of more than 130 head per year in this country. How can the matter be explained? '

BONE POWDER FOR COLTS.

In a recent letter, the Paris correspond ent of the FARMER notes the feeding of bone meal to colts in France, and its good effects are vouched for by quite eminent authority. Our correspondent says:

"Messrs. Gayot and Bonley are admitted authorities on all that relates to horse breeding. The former has rechampioned the plan of giving foals one dessert-spoonful per day, of bone nowder, mixed in the oats or bran. He testifies to have received from three departments in France, the most satisfac tory accounts of the efficacy of this ad junct, to the rapid and strong development of the bony system in young horses. The effect has been very marked in the case of farmers rearing colts on granitic or schistose soils. Other breeders give the phosphate, in its precipitate, or chemical form, a good quarter of an ounce daily. to four years. The objections of M. Bonley consist in, that he has ever found the phosphate so administered, pass off with the excrement of the animal, and never absorbed into the system, and that more exactitude is required to control the experiments.

Fast Herses and Fast Boys.

Many young men can trace their downfall to the first time they discovered that they owned the fastest driving horse in their neighborhood. The excitement and pleasure of giving some fellow traveler the "dust" on the road has awakened in the breast of many promising youth the love for fast horses and the race course, which in not a few instances is the road to ruin. While there are those engaged in training and racing horses who are honorable and respectable, it is a lamentable fact that the number is not a few who have no other aim than to make money out of it, no matter how they make it, and the one who makes the most is the one that is generally the most thought of, and the one most copied and aped by novices. The speed of a horse is often one of his most valuable features, and its development is just as laudable as the development of any other of his good qualities if done for a good purpose; but when it is done to enable the owner or friends of the animal to procure the money of their fellow men, it is turning a virtue into a vice. The fraud and deception that is common on the race course of to day are often so glaring that even the "uninititated" may easily detect them. The young man who can be satisfied with knowing that he has a fast horse, and who does not try to climb to the topmost ring of the ladder in this direction, is the one who generally comes out best in the end .- National Stockman

Horse Gossip.

BILLY BREESON, the minstrel, went to the English Derby with "Plunger" Walton, and returned completely crippled financially.

VOLUNTEER made his first public appearance since 1871 at the recent horse show in New York, and won the first prize, \$500, for trotting stallions.

HOPEFUL, record 2:1414, only brought \$2,800 two weeks ago, at the auction of Dan Mace, in New York. He was purchased by Mr. Burke. of Minneapolis, Minn. Not very encouraging to breeders of tretters.

AT the conclusion of the races at Kalama 200, Mich., Mr. E. H. Smith, of Milwaukee purchased of Mr. Henry Brown, Battle Creek Mich., the fast young horse Prince Middleton by Middleton, for which he paid three thousand doffars.

THE thoroughbred horse Panique, winner of the Withers stake, was recently purchased by the Dwyer Bros., of New York, immediate ly after his victory. The price paid was \$14, 000. He ran in the Belmont stakes und their colors, and won them handily.

MR. G. W. GALE, Ypsilanti, Mich., has sold the bay colt Justin B, foaled May 23, 1884 sired by Nathan Mills by Imperial, first dan Queen by Brignoli; second dam Lady Mar, grave by imp. Margrave (Nathan Mills' dam Daisy Maid by Scely's American Star) to J. F. Lauder, of same place.

A VERY fast pacer has recently been discoved in New York State. William Sargent, one of St. Julien's first trainers, has himin charge and thinks he is the fastest pacing horse in the world. He is eight years old, stands 15 ands three inches high, and is well proportioned. At a trial he is said to have paced a quarter of a mile in 321/4 seconds, on a half

An English paper takes occasion to say good word for Jim Keene, the capitalist who ecently failed so disastrously, in reference to his connection with the English turf. It said: "Englishmen think highly of Mr. Keene and recognize the straightforward manner in which his horses have been run on the English turf. His white and blue spotted jacket had ecome a type of fair and honest endeavor, and the enlendid victories of Foxhall were as popular here as to America."

"That tired feeling" from which you suffe so much, particularly in the morning, is en tirely thrown off by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



SUPERPHOSPHATES. Result of Trials with the Homestead

Brand.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer In reply to Mr. Reynolds, of Owosso who requests reports from farmers who have used the Homestead superphosphate

will give my experiments with the same. In the spring of 1882, I purchased the farm I now occupy, and when about to plow one of the fields for barley was advised by one of my neighbors to summer fallow that field, as to quote his words, "It has been run to death and won't raise beans. I haven't seen half a crop on that field for ten years, and you won't get barley enough to pay for your seed." Result: 150 lbs. Homestead per acre on eight acres produced 204 bu. No. 1 barley; 150 lbs. per acre; in fall on same brought 198 bu. Lancaster wheat weighing 62 lbs. per bu., and now growing on same ground, clover estimated to cut at least two tons per acre. So much for Homestead on worn out land. Soil, clay

I now have growing on this farm three fields of wheat. One wheat after wheat, one wheat after oats, and one wheat after barley. The wheat after oats was manure and thoroughly worked. The wheat promises but half a crop.

Wheat after wheat with 150 lbs. Home stead looks good for 25 bu. per acre. Wheat after barley with 150 Homestead is extra. Soil nearly the same in the three p eccs, sandy gravelly loam, with clay subsoil. Original timber, oak, black walnut, beach and maple. Wheat all

I have given Homestead superphosphate a fair test on wheat, oats, corn, and barley. and am so well satisfied with the result that I shall use it hereafter on wheat. for animals between one and two years of corn, and barley, varying the amount per age, one-half more for two to three years | acre to strength of soil. One year with another shall expect the Dutchman's two

per cent. Am not satisfied with result on oats s far, but shall give it another trial. In the garden it is indispensable.

FEEDING CALVES

W. R. KEENEY.

I should advise when calves are say two weeks old, making a thick gruel of oil meal, boiling it well, and commence by mixing say one third of this with the milk; this will quickly give the calves a taste of and for the meal. As soon as they desire food fix a trough about a foot high from the ground, under cover, and put a few handfuls of oil meal into this. and let the calves lick it as they please and they will soon learn to eat and like it As soon as they have done this the making of gruel may be discontinued and the calves fed the dry meal. At first give a half pint daily, and gradually increase the amount as the calf will bear it, and as his condition of fatness shows he has need. At six weeks he should be able to eat one quart of meal, besides what skin milk he wants. The feeder should of course watch the calf, and the appetite and condition of the dung should be a guide as to how much to feed. I have always found it the most profitable to feed all they could digest well.

After they are well used to eating grass, say at three months old, the milk may be withheld, but in that case they must have plenty of water. If the milk is plenty it is not much more trouble to feed that than it is to give plenty of water; he will do all the better with the milk. I have never found a feed so well adapted for the feed of young calves as new process meal; it not having so large a per cent of oil as the old can be fed much more freely. I have had calves that had been fed oil meal, all summer on grass, and the same continued during winter, that weighed from 800 to 900 pounds, and sold at 6 cents per pound at one year old, and of course this pays better than to have them weighing that at three years J. S. WOODWARD. LOCKPORT, N. Y.

A Pressing Necessity.

Prof. A. E. Blount, of the Colorado Agricultural College, in an article on the selection of syed wheat, says:

"Since wheat is the most valuable of all cereals, why do not farmers select their seed of it as carefully, and writers write about it as much, as in the case of corn? Certainly there is more improvement to be made by selection upon wheat than any other grain, in consequence of its responding so readily to every favor, that an acre of roots judiciously used will probestowed. In some States the wheat

harvest will soon commence. Now is the time to begin the selection of kinds to sow next season. Every farmer knows which has done best with him. Many are dissatisfied with what they have been raising, and will change seed with the hope that the change may better both quality and yield. This changing of seed effects far less good than the improvements any farmer can make upon a good standard variety.

"The same seed sown year after year upon the same farm appears in many instances to 'run out,' hence the desire of changing seed. The question why it runs out and has been failing, and why so much is not raised per acre as formerly, have given rise to a good deal of discus sion of late. Complaints come from all quarters about deterioration, and no one has yet explained why the average has been so ruinously reduced. I am satisfied that when farmers take as much time in selecting and saving seed wheat as they generally do with seed corn, there will be as great a revolution in favor of better and larger yields, both in respect to quality and quantity, as there has been a revolution (induced by neglect), unfavorable, for the past ten or fifteen years. "Comparatively few give this matter

any attention. Almost every farmer lets his small grain take care of itself. Some screen the seed; some thresh the best bundles over a barrel, and some hurl the grain along the barn floor in order to clean it and save the largest kernels. All this is well enough, but by no means sufficient. Complete selection can be accomplished only by hand, as with corn. The seed must be selected in the fieldnever in the bin-while standing and in the ear. All the screening and threshing and throwing along the floor will not separate the genuine perfect seed from the imperfect and worthless. The pure seed and that possessed of the greatest vitality and the best reproductive ele ments are not always the largest.

"The deteriorating elements are found n the unmatured grain of short straw that never had vitality enough to reach up and get the sunlight. In them are found as large and nice-looking kernels, but by no means so good as those in the heads of the parent stalk, and others that often grow up even with it. If farmers will only hand pick enough seed from the tallest heads to sow an acre, and put it alone on some good ground, they will find so much improvement made the first year, that they will continue to pick year after year. Such an operation cannot fail to convince any intelligent farmer that there is great importance attached to the selection of seed wheat."

The Corn Cut-Worm.

Since our State journals have given ac counts of many cornfields devastated by the cut-worm, the following, furnished by Prof. Liatner, State Entomologist of New York, in reply to a question as to heavily top dressed with fine barnyard the means of preventing their ravages, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, will be of interest to our farmers:

"Among the corn cut-worms, some of the species do their work beneath the surface, others cut the stalks at the surface, and others still, at about an inch above the ground.

"We know of no effectual way of driving these pests from the corn attacked by them, or for killing them while buried in the ground during the day, by any application that we can make. Lime, salt, ashes and similar substances have been found to be of no avail. Winged insects may be driven away, but these were in the ground long before the corn was planted (since the preceding autumn) and will have their living from it until they reach their maturity, unless they can be meantime killed. Thorough autumn plowing, quite late, when the caterpillars had become lethargic from the cold, would have destroyed many of them.

"Before mentioning the means which have proved to be effectual in infested cornfields, I desire to reccommend the trial of another which has not, so far as I know, been tried, but from which I hope for good results.

"The caterpillar in this case eats off the corn soon after it comes up, just at the surface of the ground, and probably drags the cut off portion into his retreat beneath the surface to feed upon it at his leisure during the day. His food can be poisoned by dusting Paris green or London purple over the plants while wet with dew. As the more economical and less dangerous in its u-e, I would ask that the experiment be made with London purple, mixed with flour to a proper degree of dilution which shall be found by first testing it upon a few hills-perhaps one part of purple to twenty of flour. If care be used in the application so that the powder shall reach the stalks of the corn at the point where they are cut off the small portion of the poison consumed in the cutting off operation, would proba bly suffice to kill the caterpillar.

The other method, which is known to be effectual, is to employ the cheap labor of boys, by having them go over the field a few times (four or five times at intervals are usually sufficient,) and dig out and de stroy the caterpillars from the hills showing the attack. They are easily foundsometimes as many as five in a hill. A writer who states that he has always found this method successful, bears this testimony in its favor. 'One year, on six acres, the worms had begun in such num bers that it was obvious that the corn would be destroyed unless something was promptly done. We set two men at work, who continued at them for ten days, on and off, amounting to four days work in all, and costing one dollar per acre, and entirely saving the crop of over three hundred bushels."

Agricultural Items.

THE American Cultivator says timothy and clover sown together make better hay than either grown separately. The timothy en ables the farmer to cure the hay with less dan. ger of spoiling, and the clover adds a nutritive value to the hay which that made from timothy alone does not possess.

.'. B. Lawes, the great English farmer, says duce far more milk or meat than an acre of mersing the feet and legs in a tomato can

any silage food, and to the objection of the cost of raising roots, he argues that the neces-sary working they need makes them the landcleaning crop, for which virtue they should be

GRAVELLY soils, thinks H. Stewart, are as a rule the very best for potatoes. He has grown at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre, and of Early Pose 450 bushels, in the micaceous slate and granitic gravels of Northeastern Pennsylvania. He also mentions the excellence of quality and yield of potatoes grown on the similar gravelly fields of Saratoga, N. Y.

A MAINE farmer cleared his farm of the ox eve daisy, that pest to the Eastern agricultur ist, as follows: "I moved it before one particle had gone to seed, plowed it early in the fall and planted to corn in the spring and reseeded to wheat the following spring. Not one plant of the noxious weed has shown itself since in that field; but I have cut heavy crops of timo thy and clover with a mixture of red top and twitch grass."

THE superintendent of the Eric Basin store at Brooklyn has taken a precaution against the weevil pest of last year. Immediately after the removal of grain from a store, the whole surface which came in contact with the grain is whitewashed. Though this canno touch the germ of disease in new wheat, it de, stroys any eggs or larvæ that may have been deposited by the destructive insect. Farmers might take the hint and whitewash the farm

SAYS J. M. Stahl, in the Country Gentleman "It is improvidence to cut hay so late as maturity. A large proportion of the nutriment of plants is contained in the seeds These seeds scatter in handling at maturity, and those which do not scatter go through the system only partially digested. The later hay can be cut, and yet escape waste in handling, the better; and this is when the seeds are forming, or about what we term the milk stage in other crops. This is opposed to theoretical teachings, but if I am to be convinced I am wrong, experimenters must appeal to actual feeding tests and not to chemical analyses.

THE harrow, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, in its various forms, can be made one of the most serviceable implements of the farm. Its value on some grass ands is known-those affected by moss, and where the stand is thin-the effect being similar to a coat of earth applied, serving as a mulch, which grass land so much needs. Har rowing also favors the admission of air, not only on grass, but wherever employed. When used upon grain it may be done with as much safety as on corn. The few plants torn up need not affect the largeness of the yield. is it is easily remedied by sowing more seed in the start. But with our present thick seeding this is not needed.

In the midst of rheumatic or neuralgic tor ture, it is pleasant to feel a masterly remedy moving through your system, driving out the pangs and freeing tied joints. Writing of ATHLOPHOROS—the champion remedy—Mr. Geo. Haden, Fair Haven, Conn., says: "Have been a victim of Neuralgia for years. During the last attack, tried Атньорновов. Its effect was truly wonderful. After the second dose I felt it all through me, and my pain was gone In three hours I was able to resume work, and have not been troubled since.

The Poultry Pard.

Fanny Field on Gapes in Chickens.

Says this vivacious writer in a late Ohio Farmer: "To cure gapes, fumigate the chicks with carbolic acid, or with sulphur, and afterwards give each chick two or three drops of a solution of carbolic acid and water-60 drops of water to one of the acid. Fix a box so that you can put a dozen chicks in the upper half and do the smoking by dropping a few drops of he acid or a half teaspoonful of sulphur on a red-hot shovel held in the lower part under the chicks. Watch the chicks closely, for there is danger of suffocation; if they get two or three breaths of the fumes it will do the work for the worm.

"Another good remedy is air-slaked ime. Put the chicks in a box or barrel and tie a piece of cheese cloth or 'scrim' over the top; spread the lime on the cloth and then jar it so that the fine particles will sift down among the chicks.

"Another way to use lime-recom mended by F. D. Curtis-is to take the chick in the left hand, hold open the bill with the thumb and forefinger, and with the other hand drop a pinch of lime in the throat. Hold the bill open till the chick is obliged to breathe, when it will inhale some of the lime. One application is said to be sufficient. A pill of camphor gum the size of a small pea will generally cure if administered as soon as the symptoms are noticed; or a little camphor may be added to the drink.

"All attempts to remove the worms by neans of horse-hairs, wires, timothy heads, etc., generally end in the death of the chick. If the people who are eternal ly recommending these operations would only pause long enough to think that the worms are likely to be jammed farther down instead of being drawn out, they might possibly keep still long enough to allow a trial of a more rational means of

"Chicks that die of gapes should be buried or burned, the chicken coops should be often moved to fresh ground, the old places dug over and lime scattered freely."

Poultry Hints.

THE Toronto Mail says some poulterers affirm that fowls cannot be fed too much, that liberal feeding is essential to large egg production. It depends somewhat on the way that fowls are fed and the reed. The Asiatic varieties need to be excited to exercise, and unless they get it n securing their food they will become too lazy and fat to lay eggs. The non-sitting varieties can hardly be fed too much for profit, especially if wheat be the staple grain used. No matter how low wheat may go in the market, it is always worth a dollar or more per bushel to feed to laying hens.

THE Rochester Post-Express says; For the prevalent disease of scaly legs n fowls, caused by a minute insect, rubbing the legs with an ointment of sulphur, kerosene, etc., is advi ed. The remedy is good enough, but a better one is im

of kerosene. Do this every three days until a cure is effected.

FANNY FIELD says: If you want eggs in winter, you must have pullets of the right age to commence laying before cold weather sets in: then, after they are fairly started it is an easy matter to keep them at work through the winter, but if downright cold weather comes on before the pullets are old enough to lay, the chances are they will not commence to lay much before February. Pullets hatched the middle of March will commence laying in October, those hatched a month later will lay in November.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says: Whenever circumstances will permit, it is good policy to put the hens in the orchard, whether it be an apple, peach or plum orchard. The advantages are two fold, first, by greatly improving the orchard; second, by improving the hens. We have often thought that if the hens but simply paid their keeping, the orchard would be improved enough to pay for the ouse and the fencing.

FANNY FIELD says, in the Indiana Farmer: Keep coal oil and sulphur lard and sulphur, and clear sulphur away from young chicks; the sulphur is apt to get in the eyes and injure them, even if it does not cause blindness, and all mixtures of grease and sulphur generally kill lice and chicks together. Clear coal oil may be used on chicks if used sparingly, and no evil results follow, but when there are other remedies that are equally good and quite safe, it is better to let the coal oil alone. Just so with clear sulphur: it it is better to keep on the safe side.

The Hot Weather

Of mid-summer has a weakening effect, both upon body and mind. You feel absolutely inapable of doing any arduous work, and even ight duties are performed languidly and unwillingly. This low state of the system causes even greater infirmity, and gives opportunity for serious disease to gain a foot-hold. In this condition the system is quick to respond to the reviving, quickening, and strengthening effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, regulates the digestive organs, and infuses fresh life and vigor into every portion of the body. People who have taken it write us saying: "It puts new life right into me." "It makes me young again." Reader, if you suffer from summer weakness, try Hood's Sarsa parilla.

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SOME OF THE MORE RECENT STRAWBERRIES.

Crystal City is the first to ripen this year, followed only a day later by Early Canada. The first ripe specimens of the former occurred here June 8th, and

of the latter, the 9th. These were followed on the 9th by Nieanor, Alpha, Crescent, Bidwell and Duncan; while the bulk of the well known varicties came along from the 13th to the 17th iast., about four and a half weeks after the appearance of the first blooms: although it should by no means be understood that they mature fruit, in the ader of succession in which the bloom appears. Hence the necessity, with the recent increase of the pistillate class of varieties, that the relative seasons of blooming be carefully noted, before selecting varieties to be employed as fertilizers of the pistillates.

Early Canada, from two or more years trial must be conceded to be the earliest good sized, and fairly productive variety, yet fully tested. The size is only medium. and the quality good for the season, although it is decidedly below the Duncan, both in flavor and size, and barely a day earlier.

Nicanor is a very old but excellent va nety, which ripens with Duncan.

Alpha is one of the four recent seedlings of the late Charles Arnold of Ontario. It ripened this season with Nicanor. Crescent, Bidwell and Duncan. It is very large, of excellent quality, and the plant exceedingly vigorous and enormously productive. We feel sure that it is destined to win a high position in the public estimation. Bloom perfect. First ripe specimens this season, June 9th.

Early May, (Baltimore Scarlet), is a small to medium, dark searlet, mild flavored berry. The plant seems not to be a strong grower, but bears profusely, we propose to give it a farther trial; although it must improve in vigor as well as in size of berry, to be esteemed valuable. It is too soft for any but a near market, and moreover, a pistillate.

Maggie, another of Charles Arnold's recent seedlings, ripened its earliest specimens on June 13th, along with Barnes' Mammoth, New Dominion, Black Defiance, and several others. It has the vigorous growth and general habit of Alpha; and we regard it as equally valuable. Fruit very large, and of good, mild flavor, very productive, a hybrid between Wilson and Dr. Nicaise. Staminate, or perfect in

Phelps (old Iron Clad,) is a vigorous the blossoms produce an abundance of stamens. Hence it may be found desirable as a fertilizer for such pistillates as variety.

Lacon is a comparatively recent Illinois variety, which is commended in certain quarters. The plant is vigorous and will be a cross between Wilson and Russell's Prolific. The blossom is perfect. It ripens with New Continental, Neunan, Gipsey, Burr's New Pine, Warner, Hart's Minnesota, Cetewayo and others.

Rae's Prolific ripened June 14th. It is moderately vigorous, and so far has not proved more than moderately productive. Fruit medium sized, mild acid, juicy, rather firm, needs farther trial. The blossom has very few stamens.

Nigh, (Superb,) is very vigorous, and prolific of both plants and fruit. Blossom bi-sexual. Fruit medium to large, juicy, rather firm, mild in flavor. We suspect it will be inclined to set more fruit than it can mature, except with good soil and culture. Ripe June 14th.

Bright Ida is yet another of Charles Nicaise. A little later than Alpha and Maggie; and with distinct characteristics. It is fully their equal in vigor, and productiveness, as well as in the size and beauty of the fruit. Not firm enough for temote marketing. Blossom perfect. Ripe June 16th.

Daniel Boone originated in Kentucky, but has been disseminated mainly by Mr. Crawford of Ohio; we fruited it last season upon plants set the previous spring. This season it has amply realized the expectations then created. Its size, color, flavor, and the vigor and productiveness of this plant strongly indicate the probability that it will find its way to a higher position as a desirable and profitable variety. That it is pistillate is its most serious fault.

Erubis is a variety received last year, without history, but which is said to have originated in Ohio. The blossom is perfect, and the plant moderately vigorous. Fruit of medium size, roundish, oblate, conical, somewhat irregular, dark scarlet, moderately firm, very juicy, mild acid, rich. Would be a fine dessert berry, and valuable for the market if sufficiently productive. Ripe June 16th, with the fore

Indiana comes from the State of that name, and originated with the well State. The plant is very vigorous, fruit large, conical, dull crimson, rather firm, very juicy, mild acid. If productive enough it will prove desirable for market. Staminate. A seedling of the Charles Downing.

Manchester, although it has been some time before the public, can hardly be aid to have established its reputation as To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. a market variety till the present season. Although it possesses many valuable qualities for this purpose, and has abown itself very productive, and a good handler; it certainly would be better for this purpose if a little higher colored, and the plant is claimed to so exhaust itself with one sea-80n's bearing as to be worthless thereafter, making it needful to replant or tenew the plants annually. This difficulty, with the fact that it is pistillate, may Jet prove a serious drawback upon its

Minetonka (Chief) is now bearing its

son, rather acid. Pistillate.

Eureka comes to us from Ontario, without a history. Plant vigorous, a moderate bearer, fruit medium, conical, light crimson, rather soft, mild acid. Needs further trial. Pistillate.

Fairy is a beautiful pale crimson, medium sized, round berry of mild, pleasant flavor, rather soft and almost buttery in texture, but apparently of very little value except as an amateur sort, where the question of profitableness does not arise. Pistillate.

James Vick has attracted a good deal of attention for more than a year past, but very little was known of it, from actual experience in Michigan, till the present season. In both plant and fruit it has many characteristics akin to the Captain Jack. It has the same rich, dark foliage, and tall stout fruit stems, standing well up-often even above the foliage. Fruit of only medium, even size, bright crimson, roundish conical, rarely cockscombed, very firm, juicy, rather acid, will be exceedingly so if picked, (as it will generally be) before fully matured. It seems to require a long time after coloring to fully mature, and probably for that reason, in part at least, it is said to keep well after it becomes ripe, and before picking. It has a perfect or bi-sexual blossom.

If not satisfactory as a market variety, its fault is likely to be in its size, which may seem too small, under poor cultivation, to suit the greedy eyes of city buy-T. T. LYON. ers.

THE CABBAGE FLY.

BY CLARENCE M. WEED.

In many sections of our country, this is by far the worst insect with which the cabbage grower has to contend; especially is this true in many parts of Michigan. About Detroit Prof. Tracy informs me that it has stopped cabbage production, with a probable loss of \$20,000 to the farmers and gardeners of the vicinity. Around Grand Rapids Secretary Garfield of last year and very old exhausted ones. informs me a similar condition of things All over the bush the shoots should be, as prevails.

This insect is no new enemy; as long ago as 1834 it was described and given its the entire head. It is well to use the scientific name of Anthonryia brassicæ by Bouchee. It originally inhabited picked. Tie in or prop up shoots that Europe, from whence it was long since introduced into America.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The cabbage fly belongs to a notoriously destructive family, being a near relative to the radish fly, turnip fly, root fly, seed corn fly, onion fly, wheat fly and several species which mine the leaves of beets. It does not confine itself to cabbage, but attacks ca iliflowers and turnips as well. It is a two-winged fly, some grower and very productive, so far; and what smaller than the house fly, but re sembling it in general appearance.

The eggs are laid in early spring. Prof. Tracy informs me that in the vicinity of bloom at the same season. It promises Detroit, they are laid as early as the first well as a productive and desirable market of April. They soon hatch into minute footless, whitish maggots, which at once begin eating the roots of the plants, causing it to wilt and die. In two or three weeks the maggots change to purdoubtless prove productive. It is said to ple, from which emerge the two winged flies of an ash-gray color. There are several broods in a season.

REMEDIES. Many remedies have been proposed for this pest, among them bi-sulphide of carbon has been much recommended. For sandy soils it probably will be efficient, but according to Prof. Tracy, on clay soils it only kills a part of the maggots. It is applied by making a hole beside the plant, pouring a little of the liquid in, and stopping the hole up quickly. On account of the labor of applying, if nothing else, this remedy will probably not come into general use. Long Island gardeners are said to use successfully muriate of potash dissolved in water. Recently Mr. L. A. Buell, of Chester, Mich., applied by the advice of Prof. Arnold's seedlings, from Wilson and Dr. Cook, kerosene emulsion, (one part kerosene, eight of milk) and reports perfect success. He made an opening beside the roots and poured in a little of the mixture. Whether this would be successful on clay land or not, I cannot say.

> WESTERN MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

An association, to be known as the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society, is intended to look especially after the interests of the pomol gists of that section. Since the change of name of the State Horticultural Society, and the enlargement of the scope of its work to embrace the entire State, the pomologists of the fruit belt have felt the need of a society more local in its character and giving its entire attention to pomological matters. With the object in view of building up such a society, Messrs. A. S. Dyckman, Joseph Lannin, A. D. Healey, the Griffin Brothers, the Lindermans, H. J. Edgell, Mr. Humphrey, T. T. Lyon, Mr. Hopkins, and others, have started this movement. The Society has been organized by the selection of Mr. W. Phillips of Grand H.ven, as President, A. S. Dyckman, of South Haven, as Vice the interests of the class it is designed to flavor till March or later. The tree is a serve, can make it such.

THE RASPBERRY.

SPRINGWATER, N. Y., June 30th. 1884 DEAR SIR .- I would like some information in regard to the raspberry bush. Will a raspberry bush grown from old stock, produce as long as a bush grown from round at the stock? young stock?

Reply.-With the red varieties, which increase by sprouts or suckers, the age of qualities of this fruit. But for many years mains for a long time to disgust insect marauthe plant has little to do with the question of productiveness, since the canes are of Spitzenburghs. There is no apple that reproduced annually, and mainly from new or fresh roots. With the cap varie- the kitchen, and I greatly fear we shall ties the reverse is the fact. They rarely if ever sucker; but send up new canes annually from the old stock; and are increased by rooting the tips of the young The tree bears when very young, and if the net, and its edges secured under the earth first full crop here. Plant moderately branches. Of these the old plants on allowed to go on in its own way, over-

vigorous, productive, fruit small, crim- good soil will annually send up new bears and the fruit is not of uniform size. T. T. LYON.

The Gooseberry.

Of this berry, comparatively little grown in this country on account of the mildew which generally attacks it, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:

The gooseberry is peculiar in being at its best for curinary use when still quite and color. green, taking the place of pie-plant when that begins to fail, and with a great deal more piquency of flavor; a flavor so penetrating and so appetizing as to make one canning fruits and vegetables, they used to be put into bottles, the spaces filled with boiled water, used cold, and so sealed up for use at any time. A pound of green gooseberries requires, it is true, a pound of sugar to render them exquisite as tarts or sauce, but these two pounds have vastly more gustatorial vim than two pounds of sugar alone possess.

"The prickliness of gooseberrry bushes their irregular and crowded natural growth, and the consequent ease with which they become choked with grass or managed if time be taken by the forelock. A boy or a girl can easily manage them, and near town markets might readily earn pocket money from their culture. This demands, first, good sorts; next, good soil, or liberal mulching with manure; but if the soil is already .rich, the mulch may be tan or coal ashes. If a bush bas become crowded the weaker shoots are snipped out with shears, and some old rags or paper stuffed in to keep others from springing up. Cut out weak shoots evenly as possible, six inches apart, to let light into the heart, and to have fruit on shears some as soon as the fruit has been wander or crowd others. With gloves and good shears a boy will take pleasure in the work, and will have learned the principles that apply to the pruning of orchard trees."

Fancy Pelargoniums. For ordinary use it is easier to raise plants of these from cuttings, which are usually put in when the plants are cut down in July or August, but the month of May is also a good month for taking cuttings. When the plants are raised at this time they make good specimens by the end of the year, and produce an abundance of fine flowers the following season. Cuttings should be taken from a part of the plant where they are not missed, then cut across the stem, just under a leaf, the leaf is then removed close to the stem; insert the cuttings singly in the centre of a 21-inch pot, using a soil composed of equal parts loam, leaf mould, and sand. Plunge the pots in a hot-bed with very little bottom heat; just enough to afford a little warmth. When the roots have grown a little around the side of the pot, re-pot them a size larger, after this the best place for them is on a shelf near the glass in a greenhouse. As fancy Pelargoniums grow at a rapid rate, they soon require to be potted a second time, say in five or six-inch pots in soil consisting of six parts loam, two parts leaf mould, and one part rotten cow manure, and to each barrow load of this compost use three pints of crushed bones, a little pounded charcoal, and sufficient silver sand to keep the compost open. Drain the pots well, and over the drainage place the fibrous portion of the turf from which the earthy particles have been sifted. The compost should be pressed firmly by the hand, but not with wooden or other all stages of growth, the plants ought to he kept rather close to the glass, and they require considerable attention, in order to keep them in healthy condition, still. when the high prices they fetch are taken into consideration, they will pay better than almost any other flower that may be grown. Of course care must be taken that green-fly does not attack them, and fumigation should be resorted to on their first appearance. Sufficient moissure must lso be provided for. Cold. hard water applied in winter, and into large quan'ities, will affect the leaves with s disease called spot, which sadly disfigures them. A few of the finest varieties are Mrs. Godard, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Phipps, and Thomas King, the Shah, Undine,

and Vivandier .- Farm and Fireside. Apples for Western Michigan.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from this State, says: The Red Canada apple is not a first-rate keeper when grown on sandy soils in this State. The color is not so good, the flesh is not so breaking, sparkling and juicy as President, and Joseph Lannin of same when grown on rolling clay loams with place as chairman of the Executive stone and gravel intermixed. Therefore known nurseryman, E. Y. Teas, of that Board. The new Society starts out with it is not a very profitable apple on sandy first class material, and should prove a lands. It is apt to overbear and to lack success if experience and knowledge of flavor. It is a good keeper and retains its able than the blackcaps. good grower here.

> Are we to be obliged to give up the old it was a magnifice nt fruit; the glory of the Year to April it brightened the dinner hour, and the winter evenings around the fireside. New York sent it into all our western markets-clean, bright, solid fruit, with no mark of insect or scab. Michigan came up pretty near the New now we have scarcely seen a good barrel ders. can quite take its place on the table or in

never see it in its old splendor again. The Wagener does remarkably well in Southern Michigan on our sandy loams.

canes and fruit very satisfactorily for But the fruit when well grown is so handseven or eight years, or even longer; but some, so tender, so sparkling, juicy and new plantations should always be made fresh, that we do not mind a little extra from the newly-rooted tips; as old plants work in thinning out, either when in of these seldom transplant satisfactorily. bloom or as soon as the fruit sets. It is in fine eating order all winter and spring as a Newtown Pippin. The tree bears every year. We must expect this apple will take a high place as a market fruit when cultivators are willing to spend a little time in thinning out the young fruit, so as to produce uniformity in size

The Melon apple is never seen in western markets, and I think it unknown among the larger portion of the people. Why is it that it is not more generally quite willing to wait for the full maturity known and planted? It is a poor grower of the strawberries, which come next in the as a tree, and should be top-grafted into circle of fruits. Green gooseberries, like some free-growing kind. It is not mentheir co-acids, the cranberries, keep so tioned in Ellwanger & Barry's late catawell, that before anything was known of logue. I know of only one tree in St. Joesph County, and that is near the village of Burr Oak. Have the nurserymen thrown it out? I am quite sure they could not grow the trees at ordinary prices, yet ter do not supply what is necessary to success-this apple is too good to be lost. The best ful culture of small fruits, an abundance of way is to procure a few grafts at the proper time, and have them put into trees already grown. It is one of the best early winter apples-almost equal to Fameuse.

Popular Names.

If those friends in the old world who find comfort in popular names of plants weeds, soon expel them from the garden had a whole continent to deal with, as we of the indolent. Yet they are very easily have, we believe they would soon tire of popular names, pleasing as they may be to some ears. Our nurserymen and seedsmen are nearly driven crazy by the number which spring up in every direction. and they in turn appeal for relief to the editor of the Gardener's Monthly, who is powerless to help them. By this one mail we have three letters from these unfortunates. One has an order for "two bushels of evergreen seeds for cattle pasture. It is a kind of grass." Another wants to know "if the fruit bushes of the white briar can be had in any nursery?" The third, and she must be a highly educated lady, inquires "for bushes of the Paris de ponetta?" As to the last, we hazarded the suggestion to our bewildered friend to send the lady a Pyrus japonica. -Gardener's Monthly.

Fruit Evaporation.

At the regular meeting of the Eaton County Horticultural Society held last Saturday afternoon, R. B. Smith, general agent of the Plummer Fruit Evapora tor Co., was present by request and explained the merits of their evaporator, and a company was then formed to purchase one. The stock was all soon subscribed and we are now to have one of, as we be-

lieve, the best evaporators in the market. Several of the members of the society have seen the evaporators and its products and are satisfied it is far ahead of any other. This is the machine that carried off the medals at Philadelphia in 1876. Paris, Melbourne, Australia, and over 20 others, besides having nearly a hundred special diplomas from state and intertate expositions. The far famed California fruit is all preserved by the Plummer process. Much credit is due the able secretary of the society, Dr. Fuller, for the energy displayed by him in getting this new addition to the business interests of our city .- Eaton Rapids Journal.

The Product of One Town Lot.

A resident of Colorado Springs sends to the Colorado Farmer an account of what he raised in 1882 on one town lot in that city on "the arid sands of Colorado." He says the following table gives the figures:

' In addition to the above fruits I have six pear trees, two plum trees, thirteen apple trees ten years old, all of which are loaded with fruit, the most of it well set. Also six cherry trees covered with blossoms, from which I expect to realize a good sum this season, and eight apple rammers, as is sometimes done. During trees that are five years old, not yet bearing. With the exception of very busy times, I do most of the labor in the garden myself, and I am quite sure that I realize more every year from the sale of young bushes and plants than I pay out for hired help. My own time is taken from what I can spare from my regular business, consequently is not taken account of."

Horticultural Notes.

CELERY is not crisp unless it grows rapidly and continuously. If there is any disposition to slow growth apply weak liquid manure, or occasionally rake in unbleached ashes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Geomantown Tele graph recommends rotten sawdust as a mulch for fruit, saying that he used a quantity of it in his plum and peach orchard with surprising

WHEN, on a hot day, from any cause pers piration is suppressed, stop working at once, go under the shade and reduce your temperature by cold applications to the head, or sunstroke is imminent.

THE Doolittle variety of blackcap raspber ries follows strawberries closely, insuring a succession of fruit. On a rich soil they ar very sizable and luscious. Fruit growers state the red raspberries are but a trifle more profit-

THE editor of the Rural New Yorker says that on his experimental grounds nothing has Esopus Spitzenburgh? Thirty years ago given greater satisfaction than the use of the kerosene emulsion and perethrum powder, durorchard at apple gathering, and from New ing the past two summers, in destroying the insects which infest the plants.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Fruit Recorde says he has boiled leaves and stems of tomat plants until the juice is all extracted, and find the liquor deadly to caterpillars, lice and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not in-York standard in the fairness and keeping jure the growth of plants, and its odor re

THE only plan yet found completely success ful with the members of the Elmira Farmers Club to prevent the ravages of the striped bug on cucumber and squash vines is to cover th plants with mosquito netting, arranged tent fashion with a stick in the centre to support

trouble than any other of the advertised rem-

THE suggestion has been made that it might be advisable to employ two sorts of staminate strawberries in a plantation, one early, the other later, to fertilize the pistillate which open at intervals. It is suggested that the retaining its pure, delicate flavor as well want of pollen for the fertilization of late bloom may be the cause of small and imperfectly developed berries from late blooms.

> MR. REYNOLDS says in the Rural Home that that after the heavy frosts of the last of May he observed that strawberries grown on matte rows with little clean earth exposed, were more injured than those which had received clean cultivation in hills. He offers as ex planation the theory that the greater surface of earth exposed in the last case absorbed heat during the day and radiated it during the night, to the preservation of the plants.

> THE Country Gentleman says that the ordin ary fruit grower's mind is occupied too much in covering so much land instead of aiming to get the greatest possible crop from a small area. Stable manure is wanting, and the attempt to substitute commercial fertilizers for it is likely always to be a failure. The lat humus, or vegetable matter.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World says: "Immediately after gathering a crop of strawberries and when the red leaves appear dry and rusty I mow my strawberry beds. do this to prevent the production of runners. Whenever I have omitted the mowing I have failed to obtain a good second crop, because the leaves being on at the time when the old roots were drying and before the new ones had formed, made too great a drain upon the vitality of the plants. I have a neighbor who comhats this point with me. He says there is a great risk in mowing strawberry beds, for if a rought follows this operation the beds will be hadly burned if not destroyed. I can only say for my practice, that it serves my purpose, and I have never had my beds burned enough to harm them."

The Rev. Chas. E. Piper, formerly of Pittsfield, N. H., but now of Wakefield, R. I., writes: "My wife has been an invalid for rears, but Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cured ner." N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir always cures coughs, colds and consumption when taken in season. Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment for strains. bruises, acute swellings, old sores, &c., is excel-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIPHTHERIA!

THE PROSTRATION which follows Diphtheria, and the persistency with which it clings to the patient, are well known to all who have had any experience with this terrible disease.

The following letter shows how the re-

storing and invigorating properties of overcome it, and

Hood's overcome it, and how by vitaliz-Sarsaparilla ing the blood it eradicates the poisoned matter from it, bringing to the convalescent the color, life and vigor of robust health.

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—My little girl had the diphtheria. last April. The disease left her very weak, blood poor, with no appetite, and she could not seem to rally from its effects. Hood's Sarsaparitation as recommended by a neighbor. After she had been taking it a few days we noticed a change for the better—she began to eat with a relish. It seemed to take out the poison the disease had left in her blood, the change being very noticeable in her face. She took it two months and fully regained her health, much to our delight. We now recommend Hood's Sarsaparitata with a great deal of pleasure. Very truly yours, J. R. SMITH,

"That Extreme Tired Feeling." "The first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 a bottle or six bottles for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Hood's Tooth-Powder, Only 25 Cents.



In 188 3) year.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple. Sofe and Sure Med cines for the problem of the

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all eases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Com plaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



COSTIVENESS Biliousness, Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Erup tions and Skin Diseases. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Preps., Burlington, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Worth Thinking Of.

What Ayer's Cherry Pectoral does:-

It prevents the growth, to serious illness, of a dangerous class of diseases that begin as mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such. It alleviates even the most desperate cases of pulmonary diseases, and affords to the patient a last and the only chance for restoration to health. cases of pulmonary diseases, and affords to the patient a last and the only chance for restoration to health.

can be reached by human aid.

How Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Does Such Good."

It expels the mueus from the throat and the air passages of the head, and cleanses the mucous membrane.

It allays inflammation, puts a stop to tickling in the throat and coughing, and enables the patient to rest.
It heals sore throat, reduces the swollen tonsils, and restores natural tone to the affected vocal cords.

It soothes to natural and refreshing slumber, during which Nature regains strength to combat disease.

It clears out and heals diseased air cells in the lungs, and helps Nature to repair the waste made by the corrosion of pulmonary disease.

It puts a stop to the cankerous decay of Catarch.

Why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so Perfect a Medicine.

Because it is a scientifically ordered com-pound, of great potency, the product of years of study, observation, and ex-perience in the treatment of throat and nug diseases.

Because it is prepared from the purest forms of the drugs employed in it, chemically combined by a process of such perfection and accuracy as would be unattainable, even by the most skillful pharmacist, dealing with small quantities.

Because it is not only the most effective medicine for the uses to which it is designed, but, owing to the enormous quantities in which it is made, is sold at so low a price that it is placed within the graph of every the reach of every household.

ecause it is an active curative agent, that must be taken by drops, as pre-scribed in the directions scribed in the directions accompanying each bottle, and flot a mere palliative syrup that may be swallowed by mouthfuls.

Where Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Stands Before the World.

It is popularly known to be a medicine that has cured laryngeal, bronchial, and pulmonary affections where all others had failed.

It is a favorite household remedy to-day with people whose lives were saved by it, when they were young, a generation ago.

It has held the first-place in popular estimation for nearly half a century in this country, and is more and more highly appreciated, year after year, both at home and abroad.

It is everywhere recommended by reputable druggists, who know, from conversations with their patrons, and from their own experience, how almost magical are its effects for good.

It is regularly from all over the world, expressions of gratitude for lives saved by its use.

It is everywhere recommended by reputable druggists, who know, from conversations with their patrons, and is regularly prescribed by many physicians of the best standing, and is recommended by Professors of Medical Colleges, to their students, as invaluable for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., [Analytical Chemists] Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.



CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—County of Nayne. In the matter of the estate of B ligget Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of said Bridget Nash, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for the Countr of Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue to the higoest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County and State afor said, on Tuesday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision of out lot number five (5) of private claim number seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenne twenty-six (26) feet and eight (8) inches southerly from the northeast corner of said lot number nineteen (19) and runnirg thence northerly along the westerly side of Maybury Avenne to the northeast corner aforesaid, thence westerly along the northerly line of said lot to the northwest corner thereof, thence southerly along the rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and four inches and thence to the place of beginning, being the northerly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenne to the northerly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenne to the place of beginning, being the northerly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenne, between Butternut and Ash Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan.

State of Michigan.

EDWARD McGINNIS, Executor.

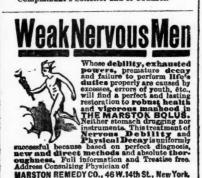
ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior

Cart of Detroit. In Chancery.
At a session of the Superior Court of Detroit held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit on the 16th day of June A. D. 1884. Present, Hon.
J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court.
Emma Rossbach, Complainant, vs. Jacob Rossbach, defendant.
It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of Emma Rossbach, the Complainant in the above entitled canse, that the above named defendant is not a resident of this State, and on motion of William Look, Solicitor and of Counsel for said Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint field in this canse within four months from date of this order.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,

WILLIAM LOOK, Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.







J. B. POWER, and and Immigration Commissioner, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y ST. PAUL, EINN.

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State Journal of Agriculture.

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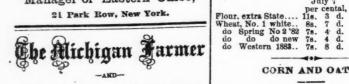
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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 21 Park Row, New York.



State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 17,087 bu., date against 21,262 bu. the previous week. for the week were Shipments stocks of wheat 29,936 bu. The held in this city amount 980,099 the previous week, and for the to 113,211 bu., against 159,204 last past eight weeks 5.688,201 bu., against 10, week, and 728,839 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this in 1883. The stocks now held in this city grain on June 28 was 14,222,258 bu. last week, and 45,838 bu. at the corres against 14,993,088 the previous week, and 19,418,915 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of week ago. For No. 2 corn quotations 770,830 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending June 28 were 990,298 bu., against 621,739 the previous week, and for the last eight the growing crop is looking fair, and some weeks they were 7,118,849 bu. against 5,-States report the prospects unusually fine. 044,821 for the corresponding eight weeks Corn, however, is very scarce, and while the exports are not up to the average, the As the week ended on Thursday, Friday domestic consumption is drawing heavily

being a holiday and the Board adjourning over Saturday, the business of the past week was very light. Values were somewhat higher for cash wheat than the previous week, but on futures there was little variation. Speculative trading is about dead at present, and the glory of the Board has departed. At the close on Thursday No. 1 white was slightly higher than for some days, while No. 2 white and No. 2 red were a shade lower. There will be little done in wheat until the new crop begins to arrive, or bad weather disturbs values. The outlook is not favorable at present for much better prices for the new crop than last season; but contingencies are constantly arising that set at naught all calculations, and the trade is in such a shape at present as to render it very susceptible to outside influence. Yesterday the market was stronger for cash wheat, owing to light stocks and receiots, but futures were neglected. Chicago was weak and lower, with con siderable activity in the trade. Toledo was quiet, with No. 1 white at 98c per bu. No. 2 white at 92c, and No. 2 red at 88c. New York was active but with consider. able fluctuations, and finally closed a shade under Saturday's figures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 10th to July 7th

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Prices of futures for the past week were

as follows at	the close	of each	day:	
		July. A	ugust.	Sep
Tuesday		991/4	921/2	92
Wednesday	******	1 00%	9316	93
Thursday		1 011/4	92%	93
Friday				
Saturday				
Monday		1 0134	921/4	921

The prospects for the wheat crop in the United States, as they now appear, are favorable for an output of 475,000,000 bush. Unfavorable weather, of course, may change this to a much smaller output The quality of the wheat crop of 1884 promises to be much better than the crop. of 1883. The price of winter wheat in Baltimore during the past week reached the lowest point in thirty years. The Oregon wheat crop is very promising. The damage to the California wheat crop from the unusual rain fall is reported to be less than was feared. At least a 40,-900,000 bushel crop is expected. The crop in the spring wheat States is generally promising.

The McCormick Harvester Co., of Chicago, give the following report of the averages in the various wheat growing States at the end of June, as collected by

their agents:	Winter
	Wheat Corn O
Michigan	75 84
Ohio	
Indiana	. 79 91
Illinois	. 70 93
Missouri	86 95
Kansas	. 97 95
Kentucky	. 91 91
8	p'g Wheat
Iowa	97 98
Nebraska	
Wisconsin	
Minnesota	

.. 97 According to the United States Agricultural Department, the winter wheat States named raised in 1882 about 250,-000,000 bushels of winter wheat; last year they gathered about 160,000,000; and from these reports we estimate that the crop will not be far from 200,000,000 bu. this year, which is considerably short of a full

Europe, taking all the countries together, grows annually over four-fifths of the wheat she consumes, and the remaining quoted the same as at date of our last fifth she imports from other quarters of the globe. An average wheat crop in Europe is about 1,110.000,000 bushels. If outside figure, and 9tc will cover most of

Europe's wheat crop in 1884 should give an output of 80 millions to 100 million bushels above an average, such a crop of wheat in Europe in 1884 would be an effectual bar to any considerable advance in the prices of wheat in the countries exporting it to Europe. The condition of the industries of Europe is such at the present time as to check the consumption of wheat Any important decrease in the rye crop and the potato crop of Europe below an average, or a bettered condition of industries, would cause a larger than the average consumption of wheat. The present crop prospects in countries outside of Europe indicate that there will be an abundant surplus to meet such increased consumption either on a peace or war basis.

July 7

CORN AND OATS.

upon stocks. It will be surprising if the

very shortness of the supply does not

send up prices before the new crop be-

comes available. At Chicago spot corn

is quoted at 524c per bu. for No. 2, with

an easy feeling. In futures quotations

are as follows: July, 532c; August, 534c;

September, 53\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; October, 52\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. The

Toledo market is quiet, with high mixed

selling at 551c, No. 2 at 541c, July at 541c,

August at 55c, and September at 56c,

at 5s. 2d. per cental for new mixed and 5s.

31d. for old do., a decline of 2d. on new

The receipts of oats in this market the

4,396 bu. the previous week. The ship-

ments were 1,501 bu. The visible supply

of this grain on June 28 was 3,921,494 bu.,

day amounted to 35,161 bu., against 13,-

778 bu. the previous week, and 1,863

stronger market, and prices have ad-

vanced during the week Quotations

there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 35c;

No. 2 do., 351@36c; No. 1 do., 36c; No. 2

Chicago mixed, 361@371c; No. 3 white, 36c;

No. 2 do., 37c; No. 1 white, 39c; Western

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There has been a slight falling off in the

receipts of butter the past week, and

choice stock shows more firmness. There

is as yet no advance in prices to note, and

with the weakness prevailing at other

points it will be difficult for values to go

higher at present. Good fresh made

butter commands 15@16c per lb. if of fair

flavor and reasonably well made, while

creamery stock, which is more plenty, is

selling at 20c. Stock of off quality is not

wanted, and is very difficult to dispose of

lower than a week ago, but since the de

cline the market has ruled firmer. Quota

tions there are as fellows: Fancy cream

ery, 18@181c; fair to choice do, 15@17c

fancy dairy, 151@16c; choice dairy, 14@

15c; fair to good do, 12@13c; common

grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 71@8c

The New York market may be quoted as

unchanged, but trade is really so dull that

prices are merely nominal. There is no

export demand at present, and stocks are

Quotations on western stock in that

The exports of butter from American

ports for the week ending June 28 were

285,208 lbs., against 383,216 lbs. the pre-

vious week, and 225,180 lbs. two weeks

previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 414,248 lbs.

Cheese has declined during the week at

most points, although our local market is

issue. For fine full cream State, 10c is the

is quoted there as follows:

Western imitation creamery, choic

do, good to prime... do, ordinary to fair...

Creamery, fancy.

Creamery, prime...... Creamery, fair to good.

Welsh tubs, fair to good.

market are as follows:

white, 38@40c; State white, 39@42c.

Quotations are as follows: State factory, fu'l cream fancy
State factory, fau ty, full cream
State factory, l'ht 'me, prime to choice
State factory, skims, fair to good
State factory, ordinary
Ohio fists, prime te choice,
Ohio flate, ordinary to good,
Skims, Pennsylvania, prime to choice. The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-June 30. per cental 11s. 0 d 8s. 7 d 7s. 4 d 7s. 3 d 7s. 7 d

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 48s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of 1s. 6d. from the figures reported one week ago. The New York Daily Bulletin says

the stock sold. Second quality commands

9@94c, and part skims 7@8c per 1b.

The outlook does not appear to be en

couraging for any advance in values in

the near future. At Chicago values are a

shade lower, with business light and a

weaker tone to the market. Quotations

are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per

lb., 8@82c; full cream flats, 81@ 82c; flats

slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair

skims, 21@4c; low grades, 1@2c; Young

American, 91@91c. The New York mar-

ket is really in a very unsatisfactory con

the market: "Shippers themselves would really pre fer to see a steadier, healthier market, as a partial protection to the supplies afloat, but obtain absolutely no direct support The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 6,504 bu., against 3,289 from abroad and lack the confidence to bu, the previous week, Shipments were assume a position calculated to help receivers out. With a prospective shipment from here of about 75,000 boxes, it is 1.873 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 28 amounted to 7,750,430 bu. probable that 20,000 boxes will remain un sold, and this, with Canadian exports estimated at 700 00@75,000 boxes, of which against 8,530,645 bu. the previous week, and 13 068 984 hn at the same last year. The visible sup-25,000 are s id to be going on one ship to Bristol, tends to still further depress the ply shows a decrease during the week tone. In fact, without mincing matters at of 780.215 bu. The exports for Europe all, the feeling to-day is very tame even at the past week were 742,633 bu., against the low rates reached, and it is evident that the market will require heroic treat-ment to bring it into shape again. It is expected that the producer will be inclined 193,449 bu. for the corresponding period o check shipments, but holding back the make at this season is doubtful policy, and, after all, much will depend upon the amount to 31,859 bu., against 29,748 bu. way the foreign market acts after advices of this week's results on this side are re ponding date in 1883. Corn remains The rates to day showed a poss ble 9c for gilt-edge stock with all the trin quiet and weak, with values lower than a mings necessary to satisfy the few buyers who will pay a premium, but 84c is practi range from 531 to 54c per bu., but the cally the top, and 81c has bought some fancy white stock. Sellers, too, appeared amount of business doing is hardly sufflready operators at these figures; and while cient to establish quotations. As a rule hey claimed not to be forcing matters, there was a great deal of looking around for buyers.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 113,771 boxes against 106,925 boxes the previous week, and 83,278 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending June 28 foot up 7,365,663 lbs., against 7,633,243 lbs. the previous week, and 5,102,650 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 7,672,392 lbs.

HOPS.

The sharp advance in hops noted during The Liverpool market is quoted steady the last three weeks has been followed by a reaction, and quotations are lower in all the markets. At New York hops that mixed from the figures reported a week would have brought 36@38c per 1b. sold on Saturday last at 32@324c. A like decline is noted in the interior New York past week were 16,668 bu. against markets, where the Waterville Times notes a sale of a number of bales at 354c for which 40c had been refused a few days previous. The secret of the decline against 4,005,007 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monwas the reported improvement in the con. dition of the English yards, recent fine weather having helped them so much as to cause a break in the markets there. So bu. at the same date last year. Oats are far the reports from the yards in New again lower, and No. 2 white are not sell-York promise a fair yield of good quality. ing at over 351c per bu., and No. 2 mixed In Wisconsin the crop will be a full averat 34@341c. Quite large receipts came for age. The Pacific coast yards are said to ward early in the week, and under a light demand the market was dull and neglectbe in very fine condition, and the crop ed. At Chicago the market has gone off will be the largest ever grown there. One somewhat, and No. 2 cash are now quoted | report says there will be 600,000 bales for there at 291c. In futures July are quoted export from the Coast, sufficient to have at 291c, August at 261c, and September at a marked influence upon the markets of 26tc. The Toledo market is quiet at 32c the country. In reference to the New for No. 2 white, and same for July de- York markets the Daily Bulletin of Satur. livery. At New York there is a somewhat

day says: "Within the past few days about 500 to 600 bales have been sold on the market at 32@321c for choice quality, and at the close the feeling is rather weak with the chances very slim for obtaining much, if anything, over 30c on strict cash items. The decline is a direct result of dullness here and unfavorable advices from abroad the latter reporting improvement in the foreign crops and some pressure to sell in the London market."

Quotations in the New York market are as follows: N. Y. State, crop of 1883, choice.
do do do good to p
do do do low to fal
do olds....

WOOL. The past week has been a dull one in the wool trade. At the East, owing to a more stringent money market, resulting from the demand for currency to meet July settlements, there was very little when received. At Chicago values are done, and dealers who have bought freely under the impression that sales would be quick in view of the light stocks held, are in a tight place. Every one admits that wool is low, too low, in fact; but as many mills are shutting down for a time, and others are curtailing their production. the demand for stock is very light.

At Boston the past week the sales were 1,146,829 lbs., against 1,903,500 lbs. the previous week and 1,730,600 for the cor responding week last year. There were accumulating in cold storage. State stock sold 1,112,829 pounds of domestic and 34,000 pounds foreign wools. Included in the sales of washed domestic fleeces in that market were 1.500 coarse washed at 27c, 19,000 Michigan at 31c, 21,700 washed fleeces at 30@35c, 5,000 No. 1 Michigan at 331c, and 10,000 Missouri 1 to 1 blood 27 @28c, 10,000 X and above at 35 c. The sales of combing and delaine comprise 4,000 lbs fine delaine at 35c, 4,000 lbs. washed combing at 261@33c, 1,000 lbs. unwashed combing at 21c, and 2,000 lbs unwashed combing at 27c. The sales of foreign wool comprised 2,000 lbs. New Zealand at 38c. and 27,000 lbs. Australian,

	mark
C	ts. per l
8	
8	2 @33
	30 @31
	35 @36
8	5 @36
8	
2	5 @26
2	4 @25
2	2 @24
1	9 @22
2	2 @25
1	
free 2	23 @26
	8 @22
	free

In reference to the outlook for the future the Boston Commercial Bulletin says "Wool dealers complain bitterly of the stringency of the money market, and predict that large amounts of wool must remain in the country. Many mills have shut down, and consumers are only buy ing in a small way. The outlook is on the whole dulf, and an easy money market is not regarded as likely to arrive in the near future.
"It is hardly likely that wools can go

much lower as hard pan prices have cer-tainly been reached, but on the other hand it is only the longest-horned bulls who ook for an advance in anything.

dition, and with the foreign markets In New York the condition of the marksteadily declining it is difficult for sellers t is much the same as in Boston. Among to extract much comfort from the outlook. the sales there we note 10,000 XX and above Ohio at 36@37c, said to be an extreme figure, 5,000 lbs. fine delaine at 37c; 15,000 lbs. X New York State at 30c, 5,000 lbs. X Michigan at 31c, and 5,000 lbs. & blood combing at 34c. The Economist says:

"The wool market remains as at our last from one end of the country to the other, almost wholly nominal, slow and unsatisfactory. Prices are low enough, but money is hard to get, and this has made some failures among weak mills— not unexpected, however—and those who fall by the way now are those in limited credit. Many mill managers will make some money. The Pacific, Manchester, some money. The Pacific, Manchester, Middlesex and Arlington all declare dividends, and many small mills report that they have done fairly well, but where goods have been allowed to accumulate hey have fallen so much in price as often break the mill holding them. Chicago the word comes that the market is nuist, also St Louis, San Francisco, San Antonio and Portland, Oregon. "We can say that wool is fairly firm for

choice, as new wool comes in slowly, and at 30c on Ohio, 35@36c for XX must be obtained to get out. When wool is sold for less it must be falsely called Ohio." Of the Philadelphia market the Coates

Brothers say: "All business has been much restricted by the stringency in the money mark-ts, but it is confidently expected that the coming month will show a return to more ease and confidence. So many articles of merchandise have depreciated in value that while we may reasonably expect a better trade for wool and woolens after a while, there is a general appreciation of values of other commodities. We learn that many Eastern buyers have returned from the west, and that wool will probaoly come more gradually forward. present low prices will tend to induce growers to hold their clips, so that the quantity forwarded will not over-stock the narkets, if jndiciously handled, and if

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

consignors do not urge the commission

perchants to effect forced sales. Quota

ions are necessarily largely nominal, as

there is but little present opportunity to sell at market rates."

It is quite evident that importers manage in some way to bring goods into the country without paying duties upon them. This is especially the case with woolens and is really one of the causes of the continued depression in the woolen goods trade. The U.S. Economist says that wool suits made of English so-called serge are selling in New York at \$13 50. and in Philadelphia at \$10 50. That paper says: "Surely some crooked business is going on somewhere, and the late Treasury rulings only make things worse when people can bring twenty-eight large trunks of clothing and wearing apparel into the country duty free." In this connection the following item from an eastern paper is very suggestive:

"By the last finding of the Supreme Court of the United States, incoming assengers on ocean steamships can oring wearing apparel, not worn, free of duly, if suitable for the approaching sea son, and if it appears that it is to be wor by the person in whose possession it is. The family of William Butler Duncan, the banker, brought over a wedding trousseau and a quantity of silver for wedding presents. Mr. Duncan held that the goods were not dutiable. The matter duty and making an appeal to the Secre tary of the Treasury. The family of Adrain H. Iselin, the dry goods importer, brought over fourteen trunks of dresses The trunks were not seized, but detained in the public stores until duties were paid on part of the goods."

An importer bringing in fourteen trunks filled with dresses, and attempting to pass them through the custom house as wearing apparel for his family, exhibits an amount of cheek, that, taken with his name, proclaims a lineal descendent of the children of Israel who beat the Egyptians out of their jewelry and second-hand clothes. If a poor man attempted such a thing as this he would be prosecuted as a criminal. And these swindlers should be also.

A GLOOMY PICTURE.

Some of our readers are of the opinion that the present depression in business is purely an American affair, and that free trade England is prospering at our expense. We need not say how totally erroneous this idea is, but will simply give the following quotation from the London (Eng.) Labor News:

"The condition of the British labor market is not materially different from that noted in the preceding week. Some iron works are closing their doors, the depression in the iron industry continuing; others are reducing wages, and still others curtailing hours of work. In the textile ndustries a great diversity exists, some reporting plenty of work and new orders, and others, the reverse. In the Lanca-shire cotton-weaving districts the manufacturers of one large district have decided to advance the weavers' wages 5 per cent of the first full week in July. It is believed that the employers all through Lancashire generally will concede a 5 per ent advance in preference to having to ace another strike. A new confederation of weavers' associations is practically leted which embraces the norther countries of England.

MR. O. A. Sober, of Ypsilanti, inquires what the temperature of cream should be to-make good butter? It is generally supposed that a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit gives good results. But if it can be got lower, while the churning will take longer the butter will temperature of 52 degrees, and even lower. A dairy room kept at an even temperature of from 58 to 60 degrees will be

found, upon the whole, most satisfactory. THE next wool sale in London will open August 11. New arrivals now amount to 170,000 bales, and in addition 34,000 pales were carried over. In all, there will probably be offered 300,000 to 350,000 bales.

PROSPECTS OF FRENCH FARM-ERS.

rom our Paris Correspondent.

Except for the extending ravages of the phylloxera, French farmers would not have much to complain of this season, so far. The grass crop is short and light. but hopes are entertained that the aftermath may turn out well. In any case, intercalary crops are being taken. Cereals are well eared, and the filling promises fairly. The rains, warm and refreshing, are telling favorably on roots. The beet crop will be a fair average, but the area of land under it will be less than last year. The sugar industry appears to he in a state of confusion; the manufacturers are not opposed to levving the fiscal dues on the roots rather than on the juice, but they demand the government to accord them a bounty, in order to hold the market against the German and Russian producers. In the end they may succeed, as have the ship-builders, No farmer complains respecting the customs dues on live stock being more than double: no augmentation will take place respecting grain, but that on flour will be increased. France is free to do as she pleases to protect her interests against

The British Grain Trade.

free trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week savs:

"Hot weather increased in severity dur ing the week, but the drought is now broken, rainstorms being reported from all parts of the country. Crops have suf-fered owing to want of rain, but are con-sidered to be of good average quality. Sales of English wheat during the week amount to 24,294 quarters at 37s 1d. foreign trade is restricted, the demand being for consumption only, at barely previous rates. In off coast there has been little inquiry, and prices are slightly lower. Continental buyers who support ed the market the past fortnight now hesi-tate to buy. Eighteen cargoes arrived; 7 sold, 3 withdrawn, 12 remained. Thirty unchanged. Maize is 3@6d dearer. Barley

The Wheat Crop of 1884.

The Cincinnati Price Currant furnishes information and estimates relative to the probable yield of wheat this season, based upon reports received from 12 States, of which the following is a summary: The indications reported on May 1

were for a winter wheat crop of about 350,000,000 bushels, on an area about five per cent. larger than last year. The promise at that time has been well mainained in most sections, the outcome exeeding expectations in some localities and falling off in others, so that as far as we can judge from the present information the aggregate showing is now about the same as on May 1. The result is not likely to exceed 350,000,000 bushels and may Lot be over 340,000,000. Harvesting is well advanced in Tennessee and Kentucky and southern sections, and is progressing in Missouri and Kansas, but in other States has not made much headway vet. The reports indicate a material improvement in quality this season, compared with last, and the grade will be good, as a rule, if no injury occurs before the grain is secured. In regard to the spring growth, the

season continues favorable, and there is ground for expectation of some increase ver last year-in the aggregate, about 130,000,000 or 135,000,000 bushels of the spring crop.

The entire wheat crop, as thus indicatd, seems likely to come within the range of 470,000,000 to 485,000,000 bushels, with a probability of good quality, as a rule.

An Inquiry.

PONTIAC. June 24, 1884.

GENTS:—Will you please give in your paper, the pedigree and description of the Sampson horses? This may not be the correct name but the one they are called here. They are a draught horse. W. S. ALBERTSON.

There is no authenticated pedigree of what are called Sampson horses in this

Sta e. They take their name from the horse they started from, and are quite numerous in Livingston, Oakland and Washtenaw Counties. There is no way of getting at their breeding except from the traditions of their owners. Besides the Sampson family of draft horses there was thoroughbred horse called Sampson, by Tantrum, and a trotter called Samson, by Hambletonian. AT a meeting lately held by the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture the evils of

presented forcibly and clearly. Chester of Riley County." County, for example, has in the last ten years spent \$377,000 on her public roads, and since that county was organized \$2, 000,000, or about \$2,000 per mile. has probably been spent in patching up in the usual lazy, shiftless way the highways, to their injury rather than to their benefit. It is fatal to good and economical roadmaking to allow the persons taxed to work out their taxes, was the conclusion reached. The s me conclusion has been reached in this State, but as yet no general system has been inaugurated that will cure the evil-And yet it is a most important question fer farmers. We have railroads enough but we want good roads to them from the farms. It is a question if it would not pay enterprising towns to build macadam ized roads into the rural districts for the

WM. WREFORD has completed his revision of the rules of base ball, but will not issue them until the Detroit club plays better ball. He is now engaged on be firmer. Some butter makers prefer a a thrilling story, entitled, "The Midnight Shriek, or the Ball Tosser's Revenge." This book is to be sold only by subscription, and the profits are to be devoted to founding a home for superannuated base ball players. This will catch the larger part of the Detroit club. Only lady agents will be employed to sell the book, and George Beck has been appointed to the superintendency of them. Capt. Owen offered a fabulous sum for the position. but Becky "got there."

During the month of May 529 vessels passed through the canal, aggregating 306,387 tons. These boats carried 8,379 passengers and 297,063 tons of freight, as follows: Coal, 102,125 tons; copper, 4,161

tons; flour, 113,298 barrels; iron-ore, 83, 054 tons; wheat. 1,593,645 bushels. These figures indicate an enormous advance over the corresponding month of last year. In the item of registered tonnage there is an advance of 132,425 tons: in freight, 115,560 tons; in passengers, 5,665.

EL Paso county has about 200,000 head of sheep whose average clip will go seven counds per capita. Mr. John Curr, near Cheyenne mountain, has a very fine flock that will go fourteen pounds each. They are the American Merinos .- Western

Let Michigan hide her diminished head. El Paso County's average of wool per head is larger than her's. But we don't say we believe this. Two hundred thousand sheep in one county that will average seven lbs. per head is a little too good.

THE wealth per inhabitant in the United States is \$900, and in Great Britain it is \$1,000. In the United States 72 parts of the wealth go to labor, 23 to capital the foreigner; only when the latter does and 5 to government. In Great Britain the same she ought not to lecture him on 41 parts go to labor, 36 to capital and 23 to government. The total wealth of the United States is estimated at \$50,000,000,-000, and that of Great Britain at \$40,000,-000.000.

CHARLOTTE and Eaton Rapids will have race meetings this month. Charlotte takes the lead with dates on July 16, 17, 18 and 19. Eaton Rapids follows on July 23, 24 25 and 26, and entries for both meetings will close on July 12th. The purses are liberal and the arrangement of the classes all that could be desired

WE are under obligations to Mr. Thomas B. Wales, Jr., Secretary of the Holstein Breeders' Association, for a copy of Volume VII of the Holstein Herd Book. It is the largest yet issued, containing 684 pages, and is filled with matter of general interest to Holstein breeders. The volume is well printed, and got up in good shape.

THE government has opened a most valuable office in Paris, and the idea will be extended to other cities, that for test ing the qualities of all seeds, as to purity, soundness, vegetive power, and freedom from weed seeds. For a fee, ranging from one to three francs, a farmer can have thus a legal test and guarantee for his seeds.

Stock Notes.

Mr. JOHN LEONARDSON, of New Haven, Mich., writes us that if the subscriber at Adrian who asked for a remedy for wind-puffs in horses will send his address, he will send him recipe for their cure.

It is asserted by English papers that at the ast Maidstone (England) show a Berkshire pig was painted with lampblack and then oiled. The Vermont sheep dealers had better look to their laurels, or the Britishers will get ahead of them.

TENTH Duchess of Airdrie, now owned by S. E. Ward & Son, but once the property of Avery & Murphy, of this city, by whom she was bred, has produced offspring that have sold for \$250,000, and recently dropped a fine bull calf by Oxford Vinewood 3d 33497

THE Mark Lane Express says the English Government has decided on asking Parliament to impose duties on foreign cattle for the encouragement of cattle breeding and rearing. Think of Gladstone, the great free trader, askng this of Parliament! A bundle of Cobden Club tracts should be sent over to the Cabine at once.

An association known as the Gulf States Breeders' Association held its first annual meeting at the Mississippi Agricultural College. The officers elected for the ensuing ear were as follows: President, M. D. Guerry. Artesia, Miss.; Vice-Presidents, Prof. F. A Gulley, Agricultural and Mechanical College Mississippi, and D. W. Patton, Coatona, Ala. Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Hale, Colum. bus, Miss. The Devons appear to be well suited to the Southern States, and Professor Gulley is working hard to create an interest in them in that section.

THE Manhattan Nationalist, published at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, says of stock matters in that vicinity: "Last week 32 head of thoroughbred Shorthorns were brought into this county by our enterprising stockmen, for which nearly \$12 000 was paid. These cattle were all bought atauction; their owners have already been offered handsome advances on the prices they paid, and we therefore feel safe in saying that the stock represents a value greater by \$3,000 than the price above mentioned. Talk about "redletter days!" The whole of last week was one a ordinary system of road-making were great "red-letter day" for the stock interests

JUDGE MARSTON has sold to George F Chapman, of Lapeer, the Young Jersey bull Regina's Glory of R 13071 A. J. C. C. Chapman has a small but choice herd of Jerseys, strong in the blood of Regina-one of the best and most profitable strains of the day. This young bull, through both sire and dam comes from the very best strains of Jerseys-Farmers' Glory, Grey King, Duke, Noble, Roy. alist, Yankee, Paddy-every one prize winners and the sires of large numbers of renowned butter cows. Mr. Marston intended to keep this young bull in his own herd, and Mr. C., who we understand is a lumberman as well as a farmer, must have offered pretty strong inducements to get him. That Mr. Chapman has made a most excellent purchase, Jersey breeders will admit.

Wool Sales in the Interior.

Wool is worth 25@27c at Brighton. Prices for wool at Galesburg range from 2

Up to July 1st 175,000 lbs of wool had been marketed at Howell. More than 250,000 lbs. of wool have bee

At St. Johns the market is reported about losed, purchases footing up about 225,00

At Albion about 200,000 lbs, of wool has been bought, for most of which 28c per lb. was paid.

Two hundred and forty thousand lbs. of wool have been bought at Charlotte, this season, at an average of 261/2c per lb.

U. B. Colwell of Quincy, sold a clip of 175 fleeces in Reading market, which weighed 1,467 lbs. and brought 25c.

Ann Arbor Argus: The weol market has been quite active for ten days past, at about 25c for the average clip.

The Howell Republican figures up that 270, 800 lbs. of wool were bought at that place this season, and says prices are 24 to 26c. Adrian Times: The wool market is only moderately active. Prices opened at 28 to 30, but soon dropped to 26, 26½ and 27c, and farmers who can afford to hold are doing so. About 180,000 lbs. have been purchased here.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Grand Rapids cigar factories make 67,000 The Mt. Clemens bath-houses give about 200 aths daily

Hudson claims a resident, Mrs. Phœbe Bailey, vho is 102 years old. Elk Rapids claims the largest chemical works

Andrews' barn and skating rink at Dexter.

The weevil is damaging the wheat fields in the vicinity of Monroe. Powers' blacksmith and wagon shops at Big.

The East Tawas Lumber Company has shut Bellevue has raised the necessary bonus and will get the coveted chair factory

C. G. McCullough & Co., spice dealers of Grand Rapids, assigned last week. Last week, W. P. Perry, Hillsdale, shipped, 000 pounds of butter to Atlantic, Idaho. Henry Luscomb, of Lyons, was accidently killed by the cars at that place on the 4th.

The Flint Globe says farmers in Genesee Co., have sowed an unusually large area to peasthis vear. Henry Willis, of Battle Creek, wants to go co Congress, so as to promote his ship canal

The discovery of a three foot vein of gold and silver bearing quartz, is reported new L'Anse.

Holly shipped 824 gallons of cream to De-troit in June, which was manufactured into ice-cream. A seven year old son of Peter Peltier, of Mt.

was drowned. It is stated that there are 35 miles of solid log jam in the Muskegon River, abo low Newaygo. A Chelsea clergyman has built a paper cor-

ered boat which only weighs 65 po

The last census shows Saginaw has a popula-tion of 12,931. Saginawians claim a gain of 39 per cent in four years. It is decided to raise \$25,000 to enable Michigan to make a creditable exhibition at the

igan to make a creditable exhibition Southern Exposition. One of Lapeer County's most productive and profitable farms is such because of the 36,400 leet of underground tiling upon it.

Phillip Morgan's house at Marquette burned last week, and the charred remains of his ten year old son were taken from the ruins. Dr. Goslar, of Bay City, took a large dose of

corrosive sublimate by mistake for salts, last week, and had a narrow escape from death. By the premature discharge of a cannon si Charlotte on the Fourth, Fred Bailey lost his hand and Arthur Mitchell had his arm mangl-

Charlotte boasts that 240,000 pounds of wool have been marketed there this season. This is 100.000 pounds more than any preceding year.

Mrs Wm. Fillingham, of Rose, Oakland Co, one of the pioneers of the county, died afters ong and painful illness, and was buried last Only 23,760 persons were present at the

"Wild Bill" show at the race course in this city on the 4th, and hundreds were turned away. A Flint refrigerator company has 50,000 dozen eggs in store, and expect to double the number before the hens suspend production for

The St. Joseph Herald brags that in Joseph County twelve strawberries fill abox. Seems as if fruit boxes were getting to hold

less every year. Do not make contracts with traveling painters to paint your barns. A number of farmers in the State have been swindled out of from \$200 to \$300 by so doing.

Michael McNulty, of Saginaw, langulahes in jail because he attempted to convince his wife of the impropriety of her conduct by the persuasive means of a revolver.

Highland has 400 acres devoted to the colick rield 60,000 bushels of cucumbers, which will ade into pickles by the Highland factory

Lewis Smith, of Grand Haven, had his right hand blown off while loading a cannon during the sham battle on the 4th. A subscription which amounted to \$1,000 was taken up for his benefit.

While Wille Covert, of Flint, was driving a

team attached to a mowing machine the horses ran away and he was thrown from his seat and fearfully mangled by the knives. It is feared he cannot recover.

Herbert White, employed by C. H. Hammond, of Liberty. was thrown by the slipping of his foot on a circular saw which was cutting wood, and so injured that he died in a very few moments.

A couple of young fellows who shot a valuable dog belonging to Samuel Consolus, of Paw Paw township, were followed to their homes by Mr. C., and paid \$100 for the fun (!) of shooting the animal. Shiawassee American: G. W. Harris, of Corunna, reports he has a three year old tiolatein-Durham helfer which for one month averaged 58 pounds of milk daily. He was obliged to milk her three times per diem.

A marble cutter of Clinton, Lenawee Co. mounted a monument on a truck as his conti-bution to the procession on the 4th, and owing to an irregularity in the street it tipped over, falling on Fred Broadbent, killing him in-stantly.

Salons at Owosso kept open all day on the Fourth, in open defiance of the law. The same disregard of legal restrictions existed at Clare. Six saloonists of Kalamaxoo who kept open doors on that day paid fines of \$50 each for so doing the next day. Mr. Henry Grinnell, of Franklin, whose barns were recently burned to cover the their of 2,000 pounds of fine wool, says he would give \$10,000 to any man who would put them back as good as before. The buildings were very comfortable and conveniently arranged.

Lapeer Democrat: A smart-John farner brought in a load of washed wool on Saturdy and stuffed in the fleeces was found a lot of unwashed tags. The discovery was soon made by the wool buyer, and 17 cents was offered for the entire clip. The farmer reluctantly accepted. Otherwise the washed wool would have been worth 27 cents per pound.

James Deubel, one of the proprietors of the Scio flouring mills, while superintending some repairs was thrown into the water below the dam by the breaking of a plank. The force of the current wedged one foot between the rocks in such a manner that he had to break his leg to keep himself from drowning. He was rescued with difficulty when nearly exhausted.

Chas. Hobart, of Hudson, native of Hungary has received a valuable gold medal from the Austrian Government in acknowledgment of heroic services in the Prusso-Austrian war. Like Horatius of old, he and his company of 160 men kept an army at bay by guarding a bridge. Only 20 of the gallant company survived.

In the matter of the disappearance of a man named Vanderburg, living near Edmore, who unaccountably disappeared and whose wife at once married a man named Scott, when a party at first once married a man named Scott, when a party of officers went to investigate, they at first could find nothing, but finally began digging in an old well. Scott, alarmed at their action, shot himself, and Mrs Scott confessed that Scott clubbed Vanderburg to death, and that she then helped to throw the body into the well where it was found, under dirt and old stumps which they threw in upon it. Vanderburg was burled at Edmore, and Scott, who died from the effects of his self-inflicted wound, at North Plains. Mrs. Vanderburg-Scott and her mother are in the Montcalm County jall.

Chattanooga consumes ten car loads of water

The Mormons are being recruited at the rate 1 500 converts weekly.

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Foxball, the noted trotter, has been bought Lord Rosebury for \$24,000. At Cincinnati swindlers deliver bogus tele-nams, and collect the charges. The customs receipts of the government fell of \$19,000,000, the last fiscal year.

Fifteen houses in the town of Pemberville, went up in smoke on the 3d. Loss \$40,-

Cherrie & Co., dealers in iron in Chicago, assigned. Liabilities \$350,000; assets,

the man aujournment of Congress is close at hand and the business of the session is practically at an end. A fire at Lachine, Ont., destroyed 40 houses scapled by laborers. Three hundred people fore made homeless.

Fort Perry, a town in Ontario, had a grand goaler on the 4th, the entire business part of being burned out. Fire originating in a cabinet shop at Arkana,

ont, consumed the principal part of the vil-are. Total loss exceeds \$20,000. John Shirley, a farmer of Booneville, Ky., was completely beheaded by a mowing machine, his horses running away.

The President vetoed the Fitz John Porter The President vetoen the Fitz John Porter all last week, and the Senate failed to pass the all over the veto by a vote of 27 to 27. lows saloon keepers are going out of business removing to other States, and the new pro-

on the 4th a severe storm visited Rich Hill. lo, which destroyed a church and unroofed many buildings. Loss \$20,000. No lives lost The Newark, Ohio. agricultural works were lestroyed by fire on the 5th, a loss of \$350,000 destroyed by fire on the 5th, a loss of \$350,0 to the company, and employment to 300 me Dr. Boyd, a prominent Chicago physician has been arrested charged with deliading their

Richard Heller, of Amsterdam, N. Y., gave up \$12,000 left him by his wife on condition that he should not marry again, and took a second wife.

New York plumbers lost \$33,000 in wages by the two weeks strike, but a number of business men will be able to avoid going into bankruptcy

Mrs. Markham, wife of the actor known as Frank Mordaunt, has just received a divorce from him, after fourteen years from the time of instituting proceedings. A remedy for cholera has been found and

A remedy for choices as been as been five cases cured at Toulon by the inhalation of pure oxygen, which destroys the bactillus which causes the disease. The Accot gold cup won by James R. Keene

Forhall in 1882 will be sold by auction by the Collector of New York, becaused he refused say the duty on it. It is valued at \$5,000. Last week a destructive fire originating in the bush near Sharbot Lake, On., consumed a large track of timber and destroyed a large lumber mill and \$30,900 worth of lumber.

The town of Driftwood, Cameron county, Pa, was almost entirely burned last week.
Loss, \$75,000. The flames caught from a
burning oil car which was ignited by a hot

John Donaldson was seized by a terrible at tack of hydrophobia at Alleghany City, Pa., the result of having been bitten by a mad dog 10 years before. There are no hopes of his re-

Edwin J. Isaacs, jobber in diamonds, has been arrested in New York for swindling diamond merchants by obtaining goods to sell, payning them and then making an assign-Directors of the suspended Penn Bank, at

Pittsburg, Pa., have been sued by the assignees to recover \$451,000 securities they took from the bank the day before it closed to secure The shore end of the Mackay-Bennett su

Altantic cable was laid at Waterville Bay, on the Kerry coast of Ireland, on the 2d It is expected the final mid-ocean splice will be made about the 20th Four men were suffocated at the Calume

Iron and Steel Works at Cummings, Ill., on the 3d. They were working about the chim-ueys of one of the mills when they were over come by gas and perished. Diaz, the Cuban who returned in the

schooner Shavers, was convicted Tuesday at Key West of violation of the neutrality laws by aiding in fitting out an armed expedition against a friendly power. The works of the Revere Rubber Company at Chelsea, Mass., were burned on the 34, causing a loss of over \$800,000, and throwing out of employment 400 men. The fire department

The fire department was crippled by the lack of water. The shops of the Columbus, Hocking Vallev toledo Railroad, at Columbus, O., closed

Tuesday, throwing over 300 men out of em- FARMER. ployment, caused by the striking coal-miners. The road is left without business.

At the celebration on the 4th at Butte, Montana, a stand containing 500 people gave way during the races, and they were precipitated 20 feet to the ground. One person was killed outright and many others seriously injured.

The wife of Gen. Blanche, ex-President of the Venezuelan Republic, was recently at-tended by a New York dentist named Br. At-kinson, who cent a bill for \$7,000. The Gen. offers \$1,000, and will resist the payment of the

Humphrey and Bill Best, two notofious Kenneky desperadoes, killed a colored man named Balley, at Nicholasville, Ky., on the 2d, because he kept on fanning himself after one of them had ordered him to stop. Both were arrested and isiled rested and jailed.

Two trains collided on the Grand Trunk near Guelph, Ont., on the 2d on an embankment 30 feet high. Luckly the engineers saw the danger in time to reverse the engines and jump for their lives, and thus no one was killed, although he passengers were badly shaken up.

A scheme to defraud the Manhattan elevated railway in New York by the sale of counterfeit tickets has just been discovered. The loss from the stealings to the roads amounts to \$120,000 annually, a nice little income for the windlers. An accident led to the discovery of

A very heavy wind storm passed over East en Nebraska, last week. Two soldiers were struck by a falling tree near Omaha and one killed. A Fremont man dropped dead from fright. Several buildings were blown down or damaged. A similar storm in the vicinity of Dayton, O., did great damage to the wheat, unroofed houses and uprooted trees.

The new bureau of labor statistics which has Just been created by act of Congress will gather and collate for reports to Congress all information which bears on the condition of the workingmen and women of the country. It is hoped that through the influence of this bureau and the information it gives of the ex-isting condition of workmen, strikes and ac-companying disorder and crime may be avoid-ed.

ed.

Allen Pinkerton, the founder of the famous detective agency, died in Chicago on the 1st. He was a Scotchman by birth. He established the system which became known as Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. At the time of his death hehad over 200 men and women detectives in his employ. His chief business was with banks and express companies, and it is said of him that he never compromised with thieves. He has recovered millions of dollars for the express companies alone.

Spain declares she will not sell Cuba.

The British Government will be requested to disinfect French mails coming through Eng-iand on account of the cholera. The German Government has given an English firm of ship builders an order for the largest torpedo bost ever built.

It is reported that France will demand 500,-000,000 france of China as indemnity for the violation of the Franco-Chinese treaty at Language.

Letters from Khartoum received at Cairo, av Khartoum was eaptured the latter part of day without difficulty. There was no massare. Gen. Gordon is safe and allowed the free-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW BUCKEYE SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR



THE MOST PERFECT CORN AND SUMMER FALLOW CULTIVATOR MADE

It thoroughly pulverizes the ground and leaves it like a garden. It is made in two sizes, the Senior with thirteen teeth, and Junior with eleven teeth. The jointed connections of the centre leaves it free to conform to the uneven surface of the ground and allows it to drop into dead furrows and work over ridges without tearing up the sod.

It is by far the Best Spring-Tooth Harrow and Cultivator in the Market!

It is fitted with Hand Levers in easy reach of the driver so he can govern the depth, or either side can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Teeth are made of the best steel, oil tempered and carefully tested.

IN CORN.

1st. It can be run six inches closer to the hill than any other spring tooth.
2d. Either side can be raised independently with the most convenient levers on any cultivator.
3d. Can be swung sideways to dodge a hill as well as any corn cultivator, and far better than any spring tooth.
4th. The only Spring-Tooth Cultivator that can be moved in or out at the point of draft to run close to or away from the hill.

IN SUMMER FALLOW.

1st. Either side can be raised so when the wheel drops in a dead furrow or hole every tooth cuts a uniform depth. 2d. The only Harrow cutting to the outside of the wheel.

3d. The tooth can be set at any angle so it will go into hard ground or run lightly over fresh plowed land without tear

4th. Perfectly balanced so there is no weight on horses' necks. [ing up sods

A Force-Feed Broadcast Seeding Attachment is furnished when desired, and can be readily attached or detached, making a Broadcast Seeder at a large saving in expense Also if desired, at small cost, a set of Beams and Shovels can be put on same frame, making it a complete Buckeye Shovel Cultivator.

For Circulars and Full information, address

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Grain Drills; Buckeye Shoe Drills; Buckeye Walking, Combined and Riding Cultivators; Buckey Tongueless Cultivators; Buckeye Cider Mills, Buckeye Hay Rakes, Broadcast Seeders, Etc.

1884. STALLIONS. 1884

ROMULUS.

MARQUIS,

CONQUEROR,

This young Clydesdale Stallion will stand at \$1

Hambletonian trotting stallion, by Rysdyk, the sire of Clingstor e and other fast ones; dam, Kate, the dam of Orient, 2:24, etc. Hay in color. Has proven himself a sure foal-getter. and nis young stock are quite promising. Stands at \$25 the sea-

ADONIS,

A beautiful and highly bred young bay stallion of great promise. Will serve a limited number of

DANDY.

This imported Ex-moor Pony is a beautiful bay in color; stands 13% hands in height and weighs about 800 lbs. Stands at \$15 the season.

CUTE,

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

All the above stallions for sale, excepting

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED

LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE WORLD.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PERCHERON-NORMAN

HORSES, TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON GATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing large collections opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. Mention MICHIGAN FARMER

POWELL BROS.,

d26tf Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

ESSEX STOCK FARM

Walkerville. Ont., Canada.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Proprietors,

JOHN DIMON. MANAGER.

--- IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ----

Percheron Horses, Shorthorn and

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle,

and Shropshire Sheep

YOUNGSTOCKFORSALE

Evergreen -Trees Wanted.

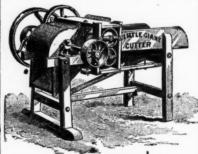
Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs

JOHN DIMON, MANAGER.

Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

Opposite Detroit, Mich.

mares at \$20 the season.



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CUTTERS.

These Cutters are guaranteed to be the best in the world Any one wishing a Cutter is at liberty to try one of ours in competition with any other make in the world before buying, and if it does not prove to be superior in any way, it may be returned. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or no sale. Please send for our illustrated circular before you have a Cutter. lar before you buy a Cutter.

Our new and valuable book on "Ensilage and Slos" is now ready, and will be sent free t any son.

E. W. ROSS & CO., Fulton, N. Y.



LEVI ARNOLD.

Riverside Stock Farm PLAINWELL, MICH. - BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-

Pare-bred Recorded Poland China Swine Registered Jersey Cattle. (A. J. C. G. H. R.,

and Registered Merino Sheep. Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultiess in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1882 and 1883 sired by seven stock boars of the highest breeding and individual merit, including Black Tom No. 2269, Hopeful 2573, Reckiess 4215, Darkness 3597, Black Hopeful 3279 Countersign 2265, and U. S. of Riverside 2051. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Two-third rates by American, United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. A choice lot of spring pigs of 1883, also a superior lot of brood sows in pig for sale. I expect to raise 200 pigs to be farrowed in fall of 1883. For prices and particulars address as above. All correspondence promptly answered.

DETROIT, MICH.,

HON. T. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE, Of Pedigree Stock, first class in every respect. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately.

Apply to FORD STARRING, Agot., or to GEORGE N. PELL,
may 13 Superintendent on the Farm,

Western Agents of the WIARD PLOW COMPY

A.Full Line of Hand and Sulky Plows, Automatic Corn and Bean Plauters, with all the necessary repairs and extras, at

Rive side Storage Co., Limited, Nos. 45, 47 & 49 Woodbridge St., east, my20-3m Detroit, Mich.

dom of Mahdi's camp.

Cholera is in the increase at Marseilles. At least 60,000 people have fied the town. The physicians declare the alarm senseless, the rate of morality not exceeding that which is usual in periods of great heat.

At the first found of "Bug Death" will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing. It is not a poison, acts instantly, kills or drives off ALL INSECTS as usual in periods of great heat.

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Wanted on October 1st, 1884, Evergreen Trees, eight to twenty feet high, in carload lots. Address, giving number of trees, varieties, sizes and prices.

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Sir knight, you must wander a year and a day; You must seek for adventures beyond the seas You must enter a castle enchanted, and slay Three dragons. And having disposed of the You may then come back for your lady!"

Se the good knight went, as in duty bound He wandered many a weary mile; ures enough and to spare he found, And he met and braved them all in a style That would quite have delighted the lady.

Castle and dragons, he found them too, And settled their fate with small delay; In short, he carried the programme through To the last poor end of the year and a day. But he never came back for the lady!

Fair maiden, whose lover brave and true Goes forth, at your word, to seek a name, Or honors-or riches-or rank for you; Take care! for perhaps be may do the sa And gain the place, and the wealth, and the fame But come not back for the lady!

IT PAYS.

-R. Troubidge, in June Manhattan.

It pays to wear a smiling face And laugh our troubles down; For all our little trials wait Our laughter or our frown. Beneath the magic of a smile Our doubts will fade away, As melts the frost in early spring Beneath the sunny ray.

It nevs to make a worthy cause. By helping it, our own; To give the current of our lives A true and noble tone. It pays to com'ort heavy hearts, Oppressed with dull despair, And leave in sorrow-darkened lives One gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand To eager, earnest youth: To note, with all their waywardness Their courage and their truth; To strive, with sympathy and love, Their confidence to win: It pays to open wide the heart And "let the sunshine in.

Miscellaneous.

THE LOG HUT OF CLAPHAM.

Of all the suburbs south of the Thames Clapham has the appearance of the most homogeneous prosperity. Its ways are broad and open, its houses substantial and well kept. An air of comfortable competence is to be found in its quietest nooks, while the splender of city riches shines on its more conspicuous squares, roads and terraces. The common is its glory, the crown of its affluence. To live on Clapham common means an obliging banker, efficient servants, gallant horses and no more personal knowledge of bank ruptcy than a Kafir has of estheticism.

Of all the houses of Clapham common, the most spacious is the Log Hut. It stands with four fair walls against the four lights of heaven. The exterior aspect is large and free; responsible without pretentiousness; comfortable without sordidness: liberal without prodigality.

The interior more than confirms the outward promise. In summer it is full of subdued sunlight, and open to the wan dering perfumes of the gardens beyond. It is still, without being hushed. The silence seems always either brooding over music fled or awaiting melody. Sounds which abroad strike harshly upon the ear come mingled with a murmur of leaves and are no more than the stray, full bodied notes of an incomplete tune.

In winter huge fires blaze for welcome The silver shines, the pictures gleam, the drapery grows mellow, the carpets catch the warmth, the ceiling throws down the glow of the ruddy light. Soft chairs and couches woo the stranger to repose, and importune him to delay.

The master of this house, Mr. William Bayliss, had just reached that period of life when, fortune having favored him and he being untroubled by any later growth of ambition, he was little disposed for new enterprise, and made up his mind to live what might be yet given to him of life, in all the peacefulness of moderate use. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Bayliss was a man of rather more than the middle height. His figure was but slightly stouter than forty years ago He had large, kindly blue eyes, a broad, unwrinkled forehead, and, save where s fringe of gray hair ran round the lower part of his head, he was quite bald. He did not wear whiskers, beard, or moustache. In youth he had been good-looking. In age he had a singularly gracious, benevelent face.

Mrs. Bayliss, five years his junior, and married to him thirty years ago, reflected many of the leading characteristics of his expression. She had been his good wife all that time. She believed there was no better man than he in all the world.

To this good couple one daughter had been born. Kate was her name. And now this day, in the middle of leafy June, Kate was to be married. Sae was to marry Edward Mayne, the choice of her own heart, the only sweetheart of her girlhood, and the suitor who had won the love and

respect of her father and mother. Kate was twenty-two, tall and lithe, had dark eyes and a round red cheek, and red lips and dark-brown hair, with here and there flaws of lighter brown that made rich gold of the sunlight. She smiled oftener than laughed, but when she did laugh, there was such a tone of exquisite enjoyment that people paused to listen as we hush our rude voices when unawares we are startled by the lark.

Edward Mayne was a jovial, lighthearted fellow; tall, too, flat-chested, lightly built, and lithe, with animal spirits enough for a parish, good heart enough for a county, and as much good sense as you would like to see in any fine, hand- kins, sir, and he says that, with your persome, dashing young fellow of seven-and- mission, he will be glad to help me?" twenty. Although he had not been up

to this at all blameless, he was, every one said who knew him well, of the best kind of raw material from which the best kind of Englishman is made.

When all the oratorical formalities of the breakfast had been complied with, and yet an hour was to spare before the bride and bridegroom set out upon their honeymoon, the master of the house rose and

"There is just time before the young people leave us, for a little story, which has been a blameless secret between my wife and me for many a year. Some of you are old friends, yet I think the memy of none of you reaches back to the circumstance which caused me to call this ouse the Log Hut.

"It has been my good fortune-good fortune for which I am ever grateful to heaven-that having begun life with a modest education and no fortune, I have arrived toward the close of my years, at a position of comfort, nay, moderate afluence.

"I began life in the city of London in the office of a large timber firm. At sixteen I entered the office, and, until I was close upon twenty, was occupied in the ordinary routine of the counting-house. I never cared much for desk-work, and I was glad of the opportunity of leaving my desk and taking a position in our great timber-yard. Here was a life of physical activity, in which I found scope for judgment; at the office I had done merely mechanical work.

" Marston & Co. bought and sold wood of all kinds-Swedish, North American, West Indian, British African. . I quickly became master of my business. I liked it, and liking in business is more than half the battle. I need not go into technical detail; it will be enough if I say that when I reached five-and twenty years of age, I was one of the best judges of logs in London. To those who know nothing of the business, it may seem that little or no skill is required in selecting timber. But when we come to consider the wide difference of prices of fancy wood of the same kind, the value of an expert will appear.

"At this time I had a salary which it will appear, while sufficient to keep a bachelor in a homely way, was altogether inadequate to the support of a wife and family. But"-here he leaned with a pleasant, gentle courtesy toward his wife—" I had made up my mind who my wife should be if ever I married. Out of my small salary was able to lay by a little money. We used to call this her dowry"-here he bowed again in the direction of his wife -"for she was an orphan, alone in the world, and kept herself on her slender earnings as a schoolmistress. "Three or four sons of members of the

firm were in the business, so that I, being without capital, had little or no chance of ever attaining to a partnership. There were, of cours, men with much larger salaries than my own, but they were older by twenty years, and waiting for dead men's shoes is bad work. plainly saw that marriage was for me out of the question as long as I staid with Marston & Co. Accordingly, when I was about ssix-and-twenty, and had saved close upon a hundred pounds, I went to the head of the firm and explained my case. I told him I felt, as far as the business and the treatment I received went, perfectly satisfied, but that I was anxious to push my fortune so that I might settle in life. Old Mr. Marston was extremely kind. He told me they were greatly pleased with me, and that they would do anything in reason rather than let me go, over the heads of my seniors, and that although he was willing to increase my salary to the utmost limit-consistent with my services-he could not on my account oversten the limit. I explained that the increase he offered would not meet my views, and that I had determined to leave as soon as a substitute for me was sup-

"Mr. Marston then asked me what I roposed doing. I remember, as though it was but vesterday, the mixture of pride and humiliation I felt when I told him that I intended starting in business for myself.

" 'May I ask,' he said, 'what busines you intend starting in?'

" 'Something the same as I have been at,' I said, feeling still more uncomfort " 'Oh!' he cried, with a smile, 'you ar

going to be a rival of ours? "'No, no,' I hastened to say. 'I intend buying and sellling on commission, and I wish to know, sir, if I may count on

you as one of my patrons.' " 'You may count on me,' said he cordially, 'doing all for you I may fairly do. Young Bayliss,' he added gravely, 'if you want a hundred or two you have but to say the word. You can pay me

back just as you please.' "I thanked him most sincerely, and told him that for my present purposes I wanted little or no capital, except just what would keep me going until I had got my scheme into operation. 'And,' he said, 'may I ask what ex

actly is your scheme?' " 'Well, sir,' I said, 'I imagine I am good judge of fancy logs-

"'So they tell me, so they tell me,' said he, 'and that is the reason we are sorry to

loose you. " 'And my notion is, that if I go about here and there I may be able to find logs which the owners want to sell and which my judgment tells me are good value for the morey asked. And, sir, when I asked you to help me with your patronage I meant that, supposing I came across a piece of timber which I believed would cut up well, would you buy upon my judgment and -o put the commission for the sale in my way?'

"'A very good idea for you indeed, said the old man. 'A very good notion indeed. I understand you have made no hogany. mistakes up to this, and I have no doubt that we shall be able to do a good deal with you. Of course, you know all things of that kind must be done through Mr.

Watkins, the master of the yard.' " 'I have already spoken to Mr. Wat

found myself free to do as I pleased, and with about £80 in my pocket. It so hap pened that the first day of my liberty, and the first day of the Easter vacation, were the same. I thought that, after ten years' close application to business, I owed myself a little holiday, and therefore I went to Jane and told her I had determined to do nothing until the vacation was over. I often look back to those first days of independence, and think that in them began the great happiness and prosperity which has seemed to increase, hour by

hour, ever since. "When Jane's school reopened I went to work with all the vigor of hope and determination. For the first year I was moderately successful. I sold to Mr. Marston several pieces which turned out to his satisfaction, but at the end of the twelve months my financial position had at it.' not improved. I had made no more money than if I had remained in the yard. felt sobered, but not discouraged. I was seven-and-twenty, Jane two and-twenty, and I thought it time we married, but I could not conscientiously ask her to share my small and now uncertain income, and I had determined from the beginning that she should give up school teaching when she became my wife.

" At this time the art of veneering was perhaps at its height, and for the benefit of anyone here who knows nothing of that art, I may say it is simply that of covering what I may call base wood with what I may call precious wood. Logs of mahogany, walnut, satinwood, rosewood, and so on, are cut into thin leaves about the eighth of an inch thick, and glued down on base wood. In the process of cutting, half the wood is lost; but supposing an inch thickness is required, you can have, at the expense of a quarter of an inch of mahogany and seven-eighths of an inch of common wood, what seems to be inch mahogany. Quarter of an inch and seven-eighths of an inch would be, of course, an inch and an eighth, but the odd eighth flies from the circular saw in mahogany sawdust.

"It was in selecting logs which might be profitably cut into veneer that I attracted attention at Marston's yard. It was on ployer. I said to him: my judgment in this matter I started in life on my own account. My plan was simple. I wandered from place to place, from sale to sale, from yard to yard, spying out likely-looking pieces and bringing news of them to manufacturers.

"In the course of my wanderings naturally came into contact with men employed in nearly every wholesale timpervard in London. Among these was a working man named John Fraser, who had always struck me as one possessed of a shrewd knowledge of timber. As wi h me, he could give no reason for the con clusions at which he arrived. He simply said; 'I like it' or 'I don't,' 'Buy it' or 'Let it alone;' 'I think it will turn out well,' or 'I am sure it is no good.'

"I cannot explain how it was, but I felt drawn toward this man Fraser, and when ever I went to where he was employed I made it a point to meet him and have chat. It will not seem like boasting on my part if I say I was a better judge of logs than he. It is the simple truth. In my experience I rarely hesitated, and was, I may say, never wrong. He was not often astray, but on many occasions he would decline to give an opinion any way, merely saying the thing was beyond

"One wet, dull, miserable forenoon i February I went into the yard where Fraser was employed. I had nothing to do that day. I knew no fresh consignbut that certain infrangible conditions of ment had reached that yard since my last promotion existed that I could not be put visit. I felt depressed, discouraged. The present year had not opened even as wel for me as the former one. I began to think Jane and I would have indeed very long to wait before we could start, ever so modestly, our little home. I found Fraser sitting idly on some Quebec timber. Because of his judgment in logs Fraser'was allowed great latitude in laziness. In fact he was retained almost wholly for the pur pose of appraising uncut wood. He was in a peculiarly morose and taciturn humor. I could get nothing out of him but negatives: It was not a nice day There was no news: Nothing had arrived since I was there last: It did not seem as if the seasons were now as they were long ago: Two large timber firms had not been able to pay their way, and were bankrupt There was no knowing but that his own firm was in a bad way: It was now pretty sure that the end of the world could not be far off. He had no faith in his own judgment of logs, and he began to doubt

"At last he said to me, 'I know there isn't a better judge of logs in the rough than you, although you are a young man, but wait till you come to my years and maybe you'll fancy your own opinion

"'Perhaps I may,' said I; 'but so far as I have gone I have never made a very bad guess yet.'

"'Aye, aye, aye-youth is ever overbold. When I was your age maybe I too thought I couldn't be taken in. But' tis wonderful how we lose courage as we grow old. You give an opinion twice as readily as I who have had five times your experience. Tell me,' he cried with sud den animation, 'were you ever downright beaten by a log yet?

"'Never,' I answered with a laugh. '1 laresay I have not been long enough at he business.

""Would you like to be beaten?" he said, getting up, and infusing what was for him a great deal of animation into his movements. "'If you've got anything in stock you

think will beat me,' I said, 'let me see it. "'Come,' he said defiantly, and with out another word he led the way to a remote corner of the yard where I had never been before. "I followed in silence. In a couple of

minutes we stood opposite a piece of ma-

" 'Eighteen feet by three feet, by three feet.' he said. 'What do you make of it?' "I looked long and narrowly. There was absolutely no indication of promise in the wood, and yet I felt an uneasy desire to come by that log in some way or

another. Not only was there no appearance of promise, but it looked uncouth plance would induce any average buyer to ass it over. However it was, the longer I looked the less I like to leave it there. Something drew me toward it, but whether it was the fascination of attraction or the fascination of repulsion which chained me to the spot, I could not decide. "'Do you know the price they are ask-

ing for it?' I said. "Three hundred,' he answered laconi cally. "'I'll go and see Mr. Watkins about it."

"Yes,' he said in a jealous tone. 'But hat do you think of it?' "'I really don't know,' I said in per

"'Ha, ha, ha!' he laughed in triumph 'I told you I'd show you something beyond you. Why, that log has been in stock these six years, and no one will look

"'I'll bring Mr. Watkins this very day, I answered, and in a few minutes was out of the vard.

"That afternoon the manager of Mars

ton & Co. and I went back to Fraser. "Well,' said the manager, 'Bayliss, thought you had some gumption until now. Why, it wouldn't pay for the saw. I wouldn't take a gift of it. I wouldn't pay the carriage of it to our place. It's a regular weed.'

"I own I was greatly discouraged, but was more disturbed than discouraged. I could not get out of my mind that there was some secret hidden in that log. I lay awake half the night thinking of it. When I slept I dreamed that Marston & Co. bought it on my recommendation, that it turned out badly, and that my old employers told me they would have nothing further to do with me, and bade me good bye forever. Next morning, when I awoke, I was still more unsettled in my mind than I had been the previous even ing. I need not say that I attached no importance to my dream. But still my dream helped me to one determination. I resolved not to urge the purchase of the mahogany upon Marston & Co. Then, after long and careful thought, I made up my mind as to the course I should adopt. I went to the city and sought my old em-

"'When I was leaving you, sir, mor than a year ago, you were kind enough to say you would lend me one or two hundred pounds if I wanted it, to start me in business. If you have the same confidence in me now as you had then, I would feel very much obliged to you indeed for a oan of the money.'

"The old man pushed his spectacles up on his forehead, and looked at me for a moment in silence. 'Bayliss, I have just the same confidence in you as ever. You can have the money, with pleasure.' Then readjusting his spectacles, he continued: To show how much I trust you, and believe in you, I will not even ask you what you intend doing with the money. Wait a moment.' He took out a checkbook, filled a check up for £200, and handed it to me.

'My eves filled with tears of gratitude at the kindly act of this good old map, and for a moment or two I could not trust myself to speak. As soon as I was somewhat sure of the steadiness of my voice I said, 'I cannot thank you sufficiently, sir. I will not try. I hope you may never be sorry for this, and I hope you may never be ashamed of me.'

"'I am sure I shall not, my dear Bayliss; I am sure I shall not,' he said, with generous good nature.

"'It is only fair, sir, that I should now tell you,' I said, 'that I want this money for my first speculation. I intend buying a log with it and some of my own savings.

"Ah! he laughed, 'I told you it would to your rivaling us in the end. Now that you have told me so much, tell me a little more. Why are not we to buy this

"Because, sir, it is the only one in my experience I was ever doubtful about, and I could not think of allowing you, after all your kindnesses to me, to run any risk. And now, sir, I have to ask you for an additional favor. Will you allow that log to be cut for me in your vard?"

"Mr. Marston said he would be happy to do so, and I went away with a sense of heavy responsibility and gratitude to deep for words.

"That day I bought the unpromising piece of timber for two hundred and sixty-five pounds, and the next day it was in Marston's yaru, in front of the great circular eighteen-foot saw.

"Watkins could scarcely restrain his laughter, and I really believe, but for the sake of old friendship, he would have treated me with open scorn. But at the bottom of his rough nature there was a good deal of kindliness which he took great care to conceal. So that after the first surprise at my purpose, he tried rather to encourage than depress me, and said that perhaps the log would not prove so bad as he had supposed. 'And you know,' he said, 'in any case we shall be able to let you have at least half your money for the stuff when it is cut up. However queer it may turn out, we can either work it up our

selves or sell it.' "At last the great saw was started, and Watkins and I stood by to watch the result. The first and second leaf came off, and discovered nothing but a dark centre line running down the whole length. The third showed a thickening and blurring of this line. The fourth was broader and still more blurred. The sixth and seventh re vealed the markings broadening and as suming something like a definite shape At the eighth the grain took a sharper outline. We were now two inches into th

"'Two sixty-five you gave for it,' said Watkins. 'Come, I don't like to see you lose your money. That is, half it, I mean, I'll give you two hundred for the log.'

"I shook my head and said, 'No. Go on.' I felt excited, My misgivings were fading away, and I began to have a tremulous anticipation of triumph. We went on for another inch. Now there could be no doubt. A regular pattern was gradually unfolding itself.

"'I'll give you three hundred for it, said Watkins. "'No,' I cried. 'I'll keep my luck,

good or bad.' "At that time I felt my future was in the balance. If, as we went on, the pat-

would be worth a small fortune. As it was, and supposing the pattern did not develop, the wood was of much more value than the money I had given for it.

"At this point somebody called Watkins away, and he did not return until six inches had been cut down into leaves. I was now in a state of tumultuous excitement. Not only had what I may call the design expanded and taken sharper outline, but there could be no tonger any doubt that the baulk was, in my regard, a benignant freak of nature. For it revealed what, in lieu of any other way of expressing it, I may call a decorative treatment of the acanthus leaf. This appeared n about three-fourths of the entire length of the grain, beginning about an eighth from one end and ending about an eighth

from the other. "'What do you think of it now?' I cried triumphantly, to Watkins.

"'It's wonderful,' he said. inest thing of the kind I ever saw. Come, I'll give you twice what you paid. What do you say? It isn't every day you get a chance of making two hundred and sixtyfive pounds on one transaction.'

'I'll keep my luck,' I cried. 'I'll keep t, however it may turn out.'

"Watkins once more went away. I was n too great a fever of excitement to heed his action, but afterward I learned he then sent a messenger for Mr. Marston. In a short time the old man came briskly into the yard.

"'So, young Bayliss,' he said, 'I hear you have had a wonderful stroke of luck with that log. Oh!' he cried, enthusiastically, 'it's a beauty! Will you sell it as it stands?

"I shook my head. 'Mr. Watkins has been good enough,' I answered, 'to offer me five hundred and thirty, double what gave for it, but I'd rather not take the money, sir, if you don't mind.'

"'Pooh!' cried the old man. 'I'll make it seven hundred and fifty. Eh? Will you take seven hundred and fifty?

"By this time we had got a third through, and leaf by leaf the pattern had grown in diameter and richness of design. For a mement I wavered. Here was a log. I said to myself after a moment's struggle, 'Sink or swim, I will keep it.' Then aloud: 'As soon as it is all cut you shall have it, if you like, at what you may consider a fair price.'

"I will not trouble you with any further details beyond telling you that cutting after cutting added to the value of my purchase, and that by the time the great saw passed through that wood finally, Mr. Marston had said to me: 'It is worth every penny of fifteen hundred pounds for it, if that will satisfy you.'

"I closed with the old man then and then, hurried out of the yard, and, taking a cab, drove straight with the news to

"That was the beginning of my good fortune. The next and greatest good luck that came to me, was my wife. Since we were married we have prospered beyond my most ardent hopes of the olden time. I have always regarded that mahogany log as the basis of my fortune, the founda tion of my success. It has helped me to the building of this house, which out of gratitude to it I have called the Log Hut. You have observed that among the presents which kind friends have poured in upon Kate, my daughter, on this occasion, there was none from me. I have kept this story until now in order to give point to my wedding gift. The carriage is at the door, but before the young people set out, accompanied by the good wishes of all, I nink it only right they should know that the present I intend for them upon the occasion of their marriage, is the Log Hut of Clapham."- The Cornhill Magazine.

Life in Havana. In Havana the houses are built of

stone, and some of them have walls three feet thick. Such a house as that is never hot. For a very warm day Cubans wear nothing but linen. One of the greatest luxuries is a Havana shave and bath. The shave is much like any other, except that it is usually done by some handsome young mulatto boy, who looks delightfully cool and comfortable in his open shirt and linen trousers. After it is done he fills up a marble basin for you, pours in a little orange juice for perfume, and you lave your hands and face in it. The bath house opens from a courtyard, and the tub is made of enameled tiles, shallow but broad, and fresh water is constantly pouring in in a little stream. The orange juice, poured in a basin, makes the most refreshing toilet water imaginable, and it is a perfume that no one ever tires of. The old notion that nurses taught their children, that orange skin is poisonous is sheer nonsense. If you smoke or chew tobacco and want to give it up, lay aside the skin of your next. orange, let it dry for a day or two, and whenever you feel a craving for a smoke put a small piece in your mouto.

It carries you over the desire, and wholesome and pleasant. Candied orange skin is the most delicious of confections. They make this in Havana, but nowhere so well as in the city of Mexico. And for any time and all times of day the orange is a wholesome and palatable fruit. In warm weather every house should have its box of oranges. Even a sickly child can safely eat two or three before breakfast and as many through the day as it wants. The only secret of eating them is to swallow the juice and throw away the pulp, which is exactly like a wad of Sisal hemp. Cocoanut juice, not the milk, but pure cocoanut juice, taken from nearly ripe nut fresh from the tree, and drank early in the morning while it is cool as ice, is the most refreshing drink that mortal man ever put to his lips. A West Indian would laugh at iced wines out of frosted glasses if he could get a fresh cocoanut to tap. West Indians | 60 miles east of the capital. What the have money or not. They drink great York City, Apam is to Mexico. Here is quantities of liquor, but it is rare in that climate for any one to acquire an uncontrollable appetite for it.

"100 Doses one Dollar," is true of only "In a month I left Marston & Co., and ungainly, and certainly a superficial tern now indicated increased, the leaves Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Children in Japan.

Japan, notes that the treatment of children in that country is quite different from run into our metropolitan centres. ours. The Japanese have the best child through the valley of Mexico, this mighty ren in the world, and it is largely due to maguey plant marks the boundary of land education and training. Children are almost sacred, treated with great care and its bayonet like thorns, making an efficient hodge. The plant is kindness, but almost entirely without restriction. Everywhere they are to be as a feature of the country, and is very found, at theatres, at festivals, playing on the steps of th + temples.

The character of Japanese houses save much trouble about children. There are soil, and, like a fountain in the deser no stairs for them to tumble down, no furnishes the poorest Indian with the furniture for them to fall over, no sticky food with which to bedaub themselves. So there is no need to reprove them. They are rarely heard to cry, but when they do break forth they make a tremendous racket, yelling with great flerceness. In his travels through the country Professor or century plant, which is one of Morse only once saw two boys fighting, and then they were only slapping each other.

The dress of the Japanese children is the same as that of the adult. The sleeves are open at the inner edge, with a pocket that it blooms but once in a century on the outer side. The dress is very simple, easy, and free, with tucks to be let down as the child grows, so that, as the fashions never change and the dress is made of strong silk brocade, or silk and cotton, it will last from ten to twenty vears.

The children's shoes are made of blocks of wood, secured with cord. The stocking resembles a mitten, having a separate place for the great toe. As these shoes are lifted only by the toes, the heels make rattling sound as their owners' walk, date at which it yields pulque. During is which is quite stunning in a crowd. They are not worn in the house, as they would moved from the parent plant when about injure the soft straw mats with which the three feet high, or after two years' growth. floors are covered. You leave your shoes A maguey which costs a real (12tc cents) at the door. Every house is built with reference to the number of mats required for the floors, each room having from eight to sixteen; and in taking lodging you pay so much for a mat. They think it extravagant in us to require a whole room to ourselves. The Japanese shoe For a mement I wavered. Here was a gives perfect freedom to the foot. The chance of making four hundred and beauty of the human foot is only seen in eighty five pounds without any risk what the Japanese. They have no corns, no est leaf. ever. Yet still I was loth to part with that | ingrewing nails, no distorted joints. Our toes are cramped until they are deformed, and are in danger of extinction. The Japanese have the full use of their toes, and to them they are almost like fingers. Nearly every mechanic makes use of his toes in holding his work. Every toe is fully developed. Their shoes cost two cents and will last six months.

The babies are taken care of on the backs of older children, to which they are fastened by loose bands. You will see a dozen little girls, with babies asleep on their backs, engaged in playing battledore, the babies' heads bobbing up and down. This is better than howling in a cradle. The baby sees everything, goes every. where, gets plenty of pure air, and the sister who carries it gets her shoulders braced back, and doubtless some lessons in patience. It is funny to see the little tots, when they begin to run alone, carry-

ing their dolls on their backs. Where we have one toy the Japanese have a thousand. Everything in art and nature is imitated in miniature. Toys can be bought for half a cent, and elegant ones for eight or ten cents. There are stands on the streets kept by old women, where little girls can buy a spoonful of batter and bake their own toy cakes. Then comes along a man with a long bucketful of soapsuds, of which he sells a cupful for the hundredth part of a cent (they have coins as small as that) to children, who blow soap bubb es through bamboo reeds. The babies make mud pies and play at keeping house just as ours do. They are taught always to be polite and say "Thank you." If you give a child a penny he will not only thank you at the time, but when- valued at about \$250, and \$55 in money. ever he meets you again. Politeness, etiquette, filial piety and modesty are taught

in all the schools and colleges. There is no locking of doors, yet the most valuable articles left in your room are safe. A Japanese gentleman inserted in his gate on the public street a most deli cately carved panel, such as we would place in our parlor, and in a period of five years it was not touched or defaced in any way. Noting the contrast this offers to the state of things in our own country. Professor Morse believes it to be owing to our more careless way of bringing up our children. It may be said that the Japanese are naturally gentle; yet they make the fiercest fighters in the world. It is mostly in the bringing up.

The Maguey, and "Mexican Beer." A correspondent of the Country Gentle

nan writing from Mexico, says: The gift of the gods to Mexico was its famous century plant, the maguey, Agave Americana. It serves as food, drink and raiment. It is cultivated with care, grows wild in the mountains, and springs up everywhere in patches as a weed. The variety of its uses is infinite; it seems to be to the Indian what the reindeer is to the Esquimaux—fitted by nature to supply all his wants, its coarse cloth being his swaddling blanket; and its strong rope tying down his coffin-lid. The fibre of the leaf, beaten and spun, becomes a beautifu thread called pita, resembling silk in it glossy texture, and when woven into a fabric, it is like linen. It is manufactured into cloth and paper, bagging and carpets, sailcloth and sacking. The rope made from it is called manila hemp, and is the strongest in use. Cut into coarse straws, it forms the brooms and whitewash brush es of the country; as a substitute for bristles, it is made into scrub brushes, and finally, it supplies the place of hair combs among the common people. From it also the chief intoxicants of the country are manufactured, and herein lies its chief value as a product.

The region where the maguey flourishes in perfection is the plain of Apam, about know how to enjoy life whether they Orange County dairy region is to New grown maguey, and its product, pulque, the national beverage-the Mexican beer. The magnitude and extent of this line of agriculture can be understood from the fact that it affords an enormous revenue to which cures and does not harm. If you are the government, and two special pulque sick try them.

trains run into the city each day from Professor E. S. Morse, in his account of Apam, supplying the market with the same as regularly as the milk trains the imposing, lifting its scimitar-shaped leaves, rich and green, ten and fifteen feet in height. It will flourish in the most arid beverage most grateful to his palate, There are two species cultivated, one in

the desert portions of the country, from

which mescal (Mexican tangle-foot)

distilled from the juice expressed from the leaves; the other is the flowering maguey, wonders of the vegetable world. In its fifteenth year, in November or December a central stalk begins to sprout, and it beautiful cluster of flowers is perfected in the following February. The tradition quite true; for whether natural development takes place, or its uses are changed to benefit mankind, it fulfills its destiny and perishes. The last monster leaf ut. folds a slender stalk the height of a tele. graph pole, which at a distance it resem oles, and the crowning blossoms are far beyond the reach of a man on horseback It is not often we see the superb flower on its colossal stem, for the plant that is in bloom is a useless beauty. It is prevented from flowering at ten years of age, the growth it throws out shoots, which are rewhen first planted, will sell for \$8 to \$18 when ready to cut. The plants only begin to yield the aqua-m'el (honey water) when the flower stalk is on the point of its development, and it is of the greatest importance for the cultivator to know exact ly the period of efflorescence. The tlachi quero goes periodically among his vegeta ble cows, and marks those fit for milkin by cutting a cross on the top of the high est leaf. When the maguey is about to flower, he dexterously cuts out the central spike, scooping out its great white heart in the form of a deep basin to hold the exuding liquid; visiting it at the end eight days, he finds the cavity full of aqua-For three months the plant is then milked regularly three times a day-3 and 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.—and yields over a gallon a day, each plant averaging about 130 gallons before it dies.

Sleeping Cars.

The great importance of sleeping cars for the comfort of passengers traveling at night, makes the question of security for their valuables one which every person takes a lively interest in. It is supposed that the employes of the railroad company have such charge of the sleeping cars that a person can go to sleep in perfect safety, knowing that his watch or jewelry will be all right in the morning. This is the general opinion, or else the sleeping cars would not be so popular as they are, and t is even thought by some that the railroad companies are really insurers against

It has been found possible, however for a sleeping car attendant to go to sleep when he should be awake, and for thieves to break through and steal. The important question then arises, who must hear the loss? Shall the traveler who has confided in the railroad company, or shall the latter. having taken his money in payment for superior accommodations and extra care? Matters of this kind are of great importance to the traveling public, and cases in the courts involving these po attract a good deal of attention. In a recent one against the Pullman Palace Car Company, a passenger lost his gold watch, The company refused to make good the amount, and suit was brought to recover the value. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the passenger, and this has now

been affirmed on appeal. The charge made by the trial judge was quite vigorous and interesting, and we quote from one portion of it: "In an ordinary car, upon any rail road, if you or I purchase a ticket, sli down and go to sleep, and somebody picks our pocket, the company is under no sort of obligation to make good our loss. It is bound to carry us safely so far as our persons are concerned, but is under no sort of obligation to keep people from robbing us, except it would be by an on-slaught, open violence on the cars. In such cases it has been held that the conductors are bound to protect, not only the persons of passengers, but also their property, to a reasonable extent; as, for nstance, if some boy, fifteen years of age with a wooden gun in his hand, would come in to rob a car, as I believe it is said they do out West, and the passenger conductor and train hands run away. when perhaps if they had stood their ground they would have prevented it the railroad company might be responsible if the jury should not find, under the cir-

cumstances, that the passengers ought to have defended themselves. We used to ride around in stage coaches; if robbed while in them, the company, being under no obligation to carry a guard, was not responsible for the robbery, although you might go to sleep, and they knew perfeetly well you would go to sleep, or ought to suppose you would, for a man could not ride half a dozen days or nights. without going to sleep; but in the case of a sleeping car com any, the great convenience and inducement held out to pas engers is that they will give them a com-They notify fortable night's rest. they will make them pay for it, and say to them you may go to sleep. The principal part of the arrangment is the advantage the passenger will have over the ordinary car, that he can lie down and go to sleep. When you have gone to sleep, of course you can't take care of yourself everybody knows that, and for that very reason, the fact that the company notified you to lie down and shut your eyes and go to sleep, and thus become helpless, it is their duty to take care of you while you sleep; not that they are insurers, not that they say you shall not be robbed or cannot be robbed, but they will use

while you are asleep. Ayer's Pills possess the positive virtues of some of the best known medicinal plants, prepared and combined with scientific skill-rejecting the crude and drastic portions, and re taining only the active principle-the part

reasonable and ordinary care to prevent people intruding upon you and picking

r pockets or carrying off your clothe

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

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A ship once crossing over the seatell the story as 'twas told to me-Made a hundred miles or so from shore, when a craft was one day seen that bore Her flag reversed, while 'gainst the mast The torn sails fluttered as the wind rushed past

Out with the boat!" the captain cried, And the seamen darted over the side; Their ours fell in with a regular dip. As they rapidly neared the silent ship. when they reached the deck a sight met their eyes Which made them start with a fearful surprise.

all around on the deck the crew were lying. and groaning aloud as tho' they were dying; and growing alone on a hencoop sat,
with his face in his hards and a weed on his hat He gazed on them all with a bloods hot eye, and the crew looked up with a heartrending sigh. ·Say, why do you raise the flag of distress

And sit around deck in idleness? are you out of food? Have you used up you Have jon got the plague? Or what is the matter?"

"We came from Beverly, and the signal means
that for full three days we've been out of beans."

Took It for a Bustle.

A very pretty, modest young woman came shyly into a place where they sell base ball goods. Approaching the clerk, she pointed to a base-ball catcher's mask in the show window, and with a demiblush timidly said: "Please let me examine that." "Certainly," beamed the gallant man,

Then he extricated the mask from among the other base-ball goods, while he whisnered to a reporter: "One of the female nine, sure as I'm a sinner. Didn't know they were in town." The young lady turned the mask around

gingerly in her daintily-gloved hands, examined it critically, and asked with a pert, upward glance: "Isn't it rather "Oh, no-they come in that size al-

ways," smiled the blonde chief clerk. I never saw one made exactly like this before-new invention, I suppose?" ventured she.

"Oh, my, no; been in use three years at east," said Henry. "Indeed! How strange. Do you think hey are better than those made of whale

"Undoubtedly," was the ready reply, hough he mentally asked: "Who ever

heard of a whalebone mask?" "And the strings?" said she, turning it

'Strings?" echoed Henry, in perplexity. "That is, the straps-the fastenerslow does one keep them on?"

"Let me show you," said Henry eaching for it. "Oh, den't trouble yourself," cried she,

with a half scream, and then she turned pale as death while Henry took the mask into his hands.

As he stood loosening the strap pre paratory to adjusting the affair, the customer seemed paralyzed with deep emo ion, and on the verge of a dead faint. But when Henry pulled the mask over his face the color returned. She gasped for breath, opened wide her eyes and

Why, what in the world is it?" Why, a base-ball mask, to be sure. Didn't you know?" smiled Henry, through the wires.

"I-no-that is-I thought it was aoh, dear!" . Her prostrate form was laid upon the

He Ought to be President.

That's a cool fellow," said a Philadelhia manufacturer, pointing across Chestnut street, where Col. Ludlow, the Chief of the Water Department of that city, was waiting for a car. "Let me tell you ng which happened a few days ago to a friend of mine, whose large esablishment consumes a great deal of water, and who has frequently favors to isk of the Water Department. He recenty visited the chief's office, and found Col. budlow, as usual, very polite. My friend. before preferring all of his requests, took fifty-dollar bank bill from his pocket nd passed it over to the chief, who read it upon the desk before him. He did not utter a word at the moment, but when his visitor was about to go away,

Now, my dear sir, what is this for? ding up the bill.

'Oh! that's to buy cigars for the boys, is the careless reply.

'Yes,' said Col. Ludlow; 'then I supse that you are fond of the weed your

My friend said that he enjoyed noth-

g better than a good cigar. Then allow me,' said the colonel avely, 'to insist upon your trying one of these,' taking down a box of Henry Clays. With a careless gesture, Colonel udlow rolled up the fifty-dollar bill into paper lighter and slowly lit his own gar. This done, the colonel turned, with an easy and polite motion, and said, Permit me,' and held the blazing bill ander the nose of my amazed and startled tiend, whose eyes had now become almost sbig as dinner plates. With two or bree gasping inhalations, he managed to get a light. He kept his eyes upon the ll until it burned to the very fingers which held it. My friend gets purple in de face every time he thinks of the affair, and confided it to me simply to warn me

The Meanest Man Alive.

artment."-Philadelphia Record.

He has been found.

how to behave myself at the Water De-

Somewhere on this earth," says Cartle, "lives the meanest man of all, if aly we can find him."

For twenty-seven years a faithful old one had toiled for this man. He had ent his stiff knees and strained his rheu. tatic legs long after animals of half his errice had been turned out to pasture for emanent rest. But the old horse was abitious, and stayed on the 'bus. He and switched his tail on the whiffletrees it so many years that it had grown short di stubby, and there was an awkward in his under-lip, which had grown that manageable since the bit had worn the ad stubby, and there was an awkward old in his under-lip, which had grown Omers of his mouth away. This veteran ad drawn thousands of tourists from the epot to the Cataract house at Niagara, ad patiently fought flies or gnawed the ager while the proprietor fleeced them, was a party, but not a particeps erimi-

nis, to their robbery, and if the sad eyed brute could have spoken he no doubt would have warned the unsuspecting passengers to beware of the hotel and depart while they had means enough to reach their homes.

him alive while his strength lasted, but along our path. We asked him carelessthe other day he gave out, and the promising child of sin who owned the beast concluded to make a show of him, as his value for other purposes was gone. The Cataract house is near the brink of

the whirling, boiling, blinding torrent that leaps over the American falls a few rods below; and, taking the animal out to a point close by, last Saturday night, this in his arms. 'Look here,' said he, 'it is son of Belial and his crew pushed the not noon yet;' and he showed us the cat's faithful old brute in. There was a fearful struggle, for even a horse regards with terror that awful chasm

to which the boiling channel leads. At a point 25 feet above the fall the horse regained his feet, and, supported by a sharp rock that rose out of the foaming river, held himself firm against the force of the waters. There he stood, casting piteous -almost human-looks of appeal towards the shore.

Then that peculiar and unique inhuman ity, which can be found nowhere else, it is to be hoped, but at Niagara, cropped out in a new place. Men gathered on the banks and began hurling rocks and stones at the poor brute. Finally, they drove him from his support; but, by what seemed almost supernatural strength, he our complaisant neophytes immediately breasted that dreadful torrent, making a gave chase to all the cats in the neighborlast strugle for life, reached the shore at hood. They brought us three or four Prospect Park and clambered up the bank. and explained in what manner they might The gallant old animal had accomplished be made use of for watches. They point what no one believed possible, and would ed out that the pupils of their eyes went have been a relic worth preserving, but a on constantly growing narrower till as "athletic soul." We should be glad to broken leg made him worthless, and so a brave policeman came forward and ended fine line, as thin as a hair, drawn perpenhis life by a shot through the head. At dicularly across the eye, and that after last the old horse died as a horse shouldtwelve the dilation commenced. on the greensward, under the green trees, and beneath the blue sky.

There may be words in Spanish or Russian that would fitly characterize the action of the dog who could thus treat a worn-out servant. There is nothing in English, and so we leave the subject. Only this: When you visit Niagara the Cataract house and the persecutor of this dumb beast are things to avoid. - Chicago

An Amateur Circus. The impression that Barnum left in the minds of the small boys of Hartford, says The Telegram of that city, has not died out yet. Since the advent of the great showman it has been a common scene to find a group of boys in the back lots pitching, tumbling and leaping before an audience composed of frowzy-headed little girls who enthusiastically applauded each act vigorously, and urged the performers on to renewed efforts.

The other day a number of boys more or less out at the elbow and wearing hats of doubtful lineage, assembled on a common to give a circus. Their tent consisted of a large number of newspapers gummed together, a fishing pole being used for the main support of the structure. There was a good deal of row first as to who should be clown, but after an interchange of civilities in the way of a few black eyes it was finally settled, and the boys to the number of seven went into the tent to begin their alleged performance, leaving outside a stumpy little Italian whom they had refused admittance to the show on the ground of his nation-

This young representative of the sunny clime was meanwhile concocting a plan where incipient disease is aggravated by whereby he might work a dire vengeance persistent action, all of which would be on his foes, and he lost no time in setting avoided if pain were a consequence of about it. Just as the ring master inside the tent was spouting out "You'ze fellers clear de ring fur de performance," a tiny flame shot up from the edge of the news paper walls and he did not finish his sentence. There was a general scramble of everybody to get out, and no one stood on ceremony either. The paper tent, under the influence of a strong breeze, soon burned to the ground, while the circus company watched it sadly and gloomily die out into a pile of ashes. They are now looking for the boy with the unpronounceable name that set fire to their show. In their own expressive language, "That I-talian must go?"

The Frosts of 1816.

Charles Dudley Warner, one of New England's humorists, says: "The only person who knows how to live in New England is the bear," and explains by adding: "He goes into winter quarters like a sensible animal when winter comes, and stays there sucking his paws in content and waiting for warm weather. All the trouble we have with the climate arises from the fact that we do not obey the laws of it as he does." Apropos of what the 'oldest inhabitants' say, as compared with former cold seasons, in the spring and summer of 1816, the month of May, like the one just ended, was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and fruits were frozen; ice formed half an inch in thickness; corn was killed, and the fields again and again replanted, until deemed too late. June, that year, was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green herb was killed. Fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont. several inches in Maine, and it fell to the depth of three inches in the interior of Connecticut. July was accompained by frost and ice. On the morning after the fourth ice formed the thickness of common window glass, throughout New England, New York, and some parts of Pennsylvania. Corn was nearly all killed. August was more cheerless if possible than the summer months already passed. Ice formed half an inch in thickness Indian coin was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut up and dried for fodder. Almost everything green was destroyed,

The unsophisticated young man at the St. Nicholas, who smashed the neck of his bottle of claret before the watter had time to get a corkscrew, afterwards explained that he didn't propose to pay \$1 for corkage.

weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty.

A Curious Cat-Clock.

in Hue's "Chinese Empire:" "One day when we went to pay a visit to some families of Chinese Christian peasants, we met, near a farm, a young The old horse got hay sufficient to keep lad who was taking a buffalo to graze ly, as we passed, whether it was yet noon. The child raised his head to look at the sun, but it was hidden behind thick clouds, and he could read no answer there. 'The sky is so cloudy,' said he; but wait a moment;' and with these words he ran toward the farm, and came back a few minutes afterward with a cat eyes, by pushing up the lids with his hands. We looked at the child with surprise, but he was evidently in earnest. 'Very well,' said we; 'thank you;' and we continued on our way. To say the truth. we had not at all understood the proceeding, but we did not wish to question the little pagan, lest he should find out that we were Europeans by our ignorance. As soon as we reached the farm, however, we made haste to ask our Christian friends whether they could tell the clock by looking into a cat's eyes. They seemed surprised at the question; but as there was no danger in confessing to them our eyes, we related what had just taken place. That was all that was necessary; twelve o'clock, when they became like a

The Utility of Pain. The utility of pain is seen in the mem

brane which sweeps the surface of the eye, for instance, in several animals. whenever any irritant particle is brought into contact with these delicate structures. The pain caused by the foreign body sets up reflexly a muscular contraction in this membrane, and thus it is brought across the eye, sweeping the sur face, and so the offending matter is removed. When the foreign body is too fixed to be removed, disorganization of the eye follows, and amid a general destruction of the organ the irritant matter is got rid of. Destruction of the eye in these animals would be a common occurrence if it were not for this muscular arrangement, and pain is the excitant; it is, as it were, the finger which pulls the trigger, and so the machinery already provided and prepared is set in action thereby. In man the suffering caused by a foreign body in the eye calls the attention to the part and leads to its removal. If it were not for the pain so produced irremediable mischief would often be permitted to go on unchecked, because unnoticed. Not only does pain so defend the eye from the injurious effects of foreign bodies, it often serves to protect the delicate organ from overwork; and where pain is so produced rest is given to the part and recovery is instituted. Especially is this seen where the eyes are not an absolute pair, and long perusal of a page strains them. Proper spectacles, making the eyes a pair, give prompt and permanent relief. The grave diseases of the eye are those which are painless the malady .- The Contemporary Review

The Remains of a Tower That Has

Stood for 800 Years. Long miles before we actually reached it we could see the Kutub towering high above all surrounding landmarks in the distance. This, the loftiest column in the world, has stood, as it stands to-day, or 800 years! At least there is an inscription over the door of the fifth story stating that the Minar, having been injured by lightning, was repaired by the Emperor Feroze Shah in the year 1068 A. D. The present height of this tower is 242 feet, but it is quite certain that it was once 60 feet taller. Indeed, there is a portion of it lying in an upright position on the ground near by, surrounded by a fence.

It is hard to contemplate appreciatively the present height of this monument, which may be ascended to the very top by means of a spiral granite staircase-Look up at the top of your highest electric light masts in America, which are supported by numerous guy ropes, and reflect that the Kutub Minar of to-day is

only eight feet shorter. It is divided into five stories by heavy balconies, and tapers from a diameter of fifty feet at the base to one of thirteen at the present summit. The effect of this diminishing size is to exaggerate the perspective and add much to the apparent height of the Minar. The first story is polygonal, and measures 94 feet 11 inches n height. Above the first balcony the Minar is round. The measurements of the remaining stories are as follows; Second, 50 feet, 81 inches; third, 40 feet, 91 inches; fourth, 25 feet, 4 inches. The surface of the Minar is fluted all the way up. The first three stories are built en tirely of red sandstone, and the last two principally of white marble.-San Fran cisco Chronicle.

This rollicking story is told at the expens of the former city editors of two rival morning newspapers at Indianapolis. On All Fools ay, several years ago, Bingham, thinking to lay a joke on Hallord, sent a note to his offic

"What is the proper name of the murderer John Simpson or James Brown!" Without suspecting the hoax, Hallord

promptly replied: "We have it Brown," and immediately sent out all his reporters to discover who the mur derer was and whom he had killed. When the reply came back to Bingham he thought there nust have been a murder, after all, and sum noning his men he sent them out to scour the city and learn the details. The last editions of both papers were held back till daylight, and it was not until the evening papers came out the next day that the joke oozed forth.

VARIETIES.

The following curious incident is found Young Johnnie Jarpley was inclined to be good boy, and his mother spent much time in nstructing him in the enormity of the sin of telling falsehoods, and, to impress it upon him wound up by telling him that people who told lies choked to death. When the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Muckle were taking dinner at the Jar pley's, on a "return call," the next day, Mrs.

Jarpley asked her guest: "So, Mrs. Muckle, you like my cooking?" "It is splendid, Mrs. Jarpley, just'splendid," enthusiastically responded Rev. Muckle's lady. "Mr. Jarpley is fortunate in the pos session of such an excellent cook as yourself. Just as the lady concluded she took a sip of water, and a few drops "going the wrong

way," caused her to cough. "There she goes! There she goes, mother!" exclaimed young Jarpley in great excitement. "I heard her say, when you was out of the parlor, to Mr. Muckle, that 'she wished it was all over, as one of your dinners was enough to kill a mule, and she wondered how your husband had ever lived so long."

THE most serene self-complacency we have ever known shone out in the sentence written by Margaret Fuller while yet in her early

"I have now met all the people worth know ing in America, and I find no intellect con parable to myown."

A gush of egotism like this gives some color of authenticity to the story so often told of ignorance of the properties of a cat's herself and Ralph Waldo Emerson. They were sitting together in a box in the Boston Theatre, watching the dancing of Fanny Elsler, when she turned to Emerson, and press ing his hand said.

"Ralph, this is poetry." The philosopher, with equal enthusiasm enlied:

"Margaret, this is religion." No wonder that he afterwards described her know how she described him.

MEXICAN dollars are worth 85 American cents in El Paso. American dollars are worth 85 Mexican cents in Mexico on the other side of the river, and in consequence a car-driver recently started from the American side with a Mexican dollar in the morning, bought a drink worth 15 cents on the Mexican side, receiving an American dollar in exchange, afterward bought a drink on the American side and received a Mexican dollar in exchange, and repeat ed the operation at intervals through the day, leaving off at night with a Mexican dollar, as he began. He can see no reason why he may not live on his capital for the rest of his life by buying 15 cents' worth at a time and dividing his valuable patronage internationally.

"Mos' married folks quarrels more or less," remarked Uncle Mose; "but I knows a man and his wife what hasn't had a furse fur de las' five yeahs." "Am dey libin togedJer?"

"Sartinly! Dey libs in de same house. She goes off ebery mawin' and washes by de

"But p'raps dey quarrels at night. How does you know dey don't?"
"Dey don't hab a hit o' trubble, I tells yer. She am out washin' all day, and har husband am night watchman in a sto' on Austin Ave He goes off before she comes home, and he don't get back in de mawnin' until she has done gone out washin'. Dat's been goin on fur de las five yeahs, and de fust cross word hasn't passed between 'em yit."

MRS. A .- Oh, dear, it is too dreadful! had three complete sets of new dishes last fall and all have gone to ruin. Mrs. B .- In what way?

Mrs. A .- The servants broke them, of course. Mrs. B.-Well, I have never kept house. We have boarded ever since our marriage, but I have often thought that if I did begin I should at the very start make it a rule to charge the servants for everything broken. Mrs. A.-It would do no good. I tried that

Mrs. B.-How did it work? Mrs. A. - When the girl left I owed her \$10, and she owed me \$750.

A CHURCH was in want of an elder, and the eligible men were reluctant to serve. At last, one canny Scot accepted the office, because some wag had made him believe that each el der was paid sixpence every Sunday and a bell (140 pounds) of meal at New Year's Day. The elder carried around the ladle for the collection and discharged the other duties of his office. On New Year's Day he claimed his meal taller, as near as I can find out, for over and was told that he had been hoaxed. "It may be sae with the meal," he coolly replied, "but I took care of the sixpence mysel"."

> A Boston lady was riding in a street car when, it being full, she stood and balanced herself by a pendant strap. A gentleman opposite to her asked her how to find Hotel Ven dome, and after the information was given promised her his seat when he left. Soon after she went to hear Matthew Arnold lecture, and found she was right in thinking the gentle man who asked his way of her was an Englishman-it was Matthew Arnold. Mr. Arnold may have needed his seat and had the courage of his convictions, as the phrase goes, in keeping it, but the lady knew he was not an Am erican.

> HOW DOTH THE PROOF-READER RAGE .- "BY Jove," said the lynx-eyed proof-reader on a Boston paper. "Somebody go down and kick slug nine into the street. Here's three times I've marked beans on him in that poem of Julia Ward Howe's, and every time he spells it 'pæans.' 'My soul sings pæans to the gods of spring.' There's lots of sense in that, isn't there? Where'd he ever learn to spell beans that wav?"

And his face was livid with wrath as once more he saved the poem from destruction.

A LADY asked a learned professor if he un derstood Chinese. He did. "Well, what is 'mouth' in Chinese?"

" Mouth is k'eu." A week later the lady suddenly asked the "What is kitchen door in Chinese?"

"It is k'en." "Very remarkable. A week ago you said mouth' is k'eu." "Quite so," answered the professor, "what ver opens and shuts is k'eu in Chinese."

A LADY, a regular shopper, who had made an unfortunate clerk tumble over all the stockings in the store objected that none were long enough.

"I want," she said, "the longest hose tha are made." "Then, madame," was the reply, "you had better apply at the next engine house.

BISHOP WHIPPLE was standing in wrap

silence in York Minster, overcome by the grand interior, when he was approached by a typical countryman, who exclaimed: 'Well, stranger, there's one thing purty sartin, the man who put up this here didn't build stun houses for theirsel's and old wooden GRAVES & VINTON, St. Paul, Minn. Py18-18t houses for their God, did hey?"

The pink of fashion comes in a saucer. The longest reign in history—The deluge.

Beaver Falls-When the straw hat season A member of the Shaker fraternity—A ma with an attack of the ague.

As you cannot avoid your own company make it as good as possible.

A duel is the quickest kind of an encounter because it only takes two seconds.

The farmer is very previous. No sooner is the spring started than he goes to seed. Why are lawyers like ivy? Because the greater the ruin, the more they cling.

When was Mrs. Noah like a county in New Jampshire? When she was rocking Ham. When a batter makes a fowl, do the base ballers say he has made a goose of himself?" A music-seller announces in his window a comic song, "Thou has loved and left me," for ten cents.

A little kiss, a little bliss, a little ring; it's ended. A little jaw, a little law; and lo! the bonds are rended.

A Denver poet begins a poem to Night thus: "The sky had on its full dress shirt, with studs of golden stars." In the bright lexicon of our girls during the ice-cream season there isn't any such expression as "No, I thank you."

"I wander by the weigh-side," said the grocer as he carried some sugar to the side of his store where the scales rested.

The oyster is the most indolent of living creatures. It remains in bed all its life, or until it is dragged off for food. An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the crowd, and that belonged to the tea-kettle,

"Well, my young gentleman, and how would you like your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's, please—with a little round hole at the top." A continued story in an amateur journal opens as fellows: "Will you tell me where my collar-button is?" "Never?" "Then you must ile."

"See how I ride o'er the raging mane!" ex-claimed the man who was thrown over his horse's head into a ditch on the other side of

A woman may not be able to sharpen a pen-cil or throw a stone at a hen, but she can pack more articles in a trunk than a man can in a ne-horse wagon.

"Sweep it, mamma," said a bright little dot of a girl as she brought a piece of bread and butter to her mother, which she had dropped on the floor, butter side down.

A Philadelphia man who is the father of seven daughters has ordered a beautiful and expensive motto for the parlor wall. It reads: "No sons-in-laws taken to board."

"Waiter, I saw your thumb in this soup as you were bringing it to me!" 'Ol kind, I am sure, sir, but it's of no cons It wasn't hot enough to hurt much, sir."

Schoolmistress—"Johnny, I'm ashamed of you! When I was at your age I could read as well as I can now." Johnny—"Ah, but you had a diff-rent teacher from what we've got." Ella Wheeler asks: "Is there anything higher than a boy's ambition?" The Philadel-phia Record will inform her that the price of coal in that city is about ninety-nine per cent

"The best remedy I know of for this foot-and-mouth Jisease," remarked old Mrs. Blinker, as she looked up from the paper, "is for folks to stay at home more and talk less." And then she resumed her reading. Krupp is building a hammer that weighs 50

tons and will cost over \$2,000,000. This city has a little man with a hammer that don't weigh two pounds, but yesterday be knocked down a big hotel with it. He is an auction-

One of our young men went into a cigar store the other day for a few of his favorite brand, and as the German countess handed him his "Henry Clay" over the counter he observed: "Henry Clay is dead." "Ish dot so?" replied the tender-hearted girl, "I vos sorry, for he did make goot cigars."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lifted Up

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully ut his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken
with a severe crick in the back. For four days
I was unable to turn in bed without help, and
when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was
induced to try ATHLOPHOROS, after all the usual
remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the
first does I could bear my weight upon my feet.
In two days I was able to get about and attend
to business. In two other cases which have
come to my knowledge its use has been attended
with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borrow a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS. On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheumatism. He gratefully writes:

ism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate ATHLOPHOROSall you please! Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get Athlophors of your drug-gist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK. . A COLUMN DE LA C

GIVEN AWAY

To SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements.

The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be. mail the number of bags returned may be.

Office Blackeell's Durham Tobacco Co.,

Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

P. A. WILEY Essa.

Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We inclose you 811,860.00, which

please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums

for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec.

15th. Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President.

Office of the Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C., May 10, 1881.

J. S. CARR, Esq.,

Prest. Blackre'l's Durham Tobacco Os.

Prest. Siz:—I have to acknowledge receipt of \$11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state.

Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier. None genuine without picture of BULL on the package.

See our other announcements.

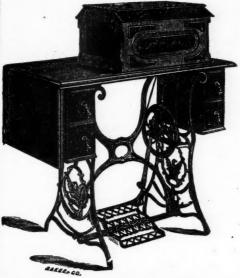
FARMS, MINNESOTA, Less than Railroad Prices. On Long Time. Send for lists and Prices

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best. Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly and are

made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work the strong to be st and ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without proving the work from the machine. moving the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance

by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-chine is liable to be medd led with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel

when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet a nd the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a

reat convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel. This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Lawless, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as height he root desirable family and finish of machine as

being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions,

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

Address all orders to JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS. Publishers Michigan FARMER. 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy ty dollars and sixty cents (\$270 60), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secure day said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michiat 12 clock moon, there will be sold at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) at public vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nime acres of land off of the north side of the southeast quarter (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) of the northeast quarter (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) of the southeast quarter (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) of section ti rivy-one (31), in township two (2) south of range ten (10)

east.
DETROIT, April 19th, 1884.
GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee.
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, defau has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1877 by Friedrick Klatte and Margaretta Klatte, his wife, of Wayne County Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County and State, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County Michigan, on December 24th, 1877, in Liber 138 of Deeds, on page 303. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six cents (\$208 38) principal and interest, and an attorney's fee of \$50, as provided in said mortgage. And whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by wirtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on the twenty-seventh day of August 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. Said premises are described as follows: All that parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, Wayne County, Michigan, known as the east half of thes outhwest quarter of section five (5) in town one (1), south of range eleven (11) east, containing eighty (80) acres more or less.

OCULINS B. HUBBARD,

HENRY A. HAIGH,

Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Detroit, May 27, 1884.

Detroit, May 27, 1884.

CITATE OF MIICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for County of Wayne. In Chancery.
Margaret Garrahan, Complainant, vs. Edward Garrahan, Defendant. At a session of said court held at t'e Circuit Court rooms in the City of Detroit on the 27th day of May, 1884 Present, Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily appearing to me by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of the State of Michigan and in the State of Pennsylvania. Upon motion of George A. Chase, solicitor fer the complainant, I do hereby order and require the said defendant to appear and answer complainant's bill of complaint in said cause on or before the 28th day of September, A. D. 1884, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against him.

Dated Detroit, May 27th, 1884.

F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.

A true copy: John Marshall, Deputy Register. j8

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for Wayne County. In Chancery.

Ella Spencer, Complainant, vs. Charles C. Spencer, Defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to me by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of

It satisfactorily appearing to me by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of the State of Michigan and in the State of Ohio, upon motion of George A. Chase, Solicitor for the Complainant, I do hereby order and require the said dofendant to appear and answer Complainant's bill of complaint in said cause on or before the 22d day of September, A. D. 1884, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against him.

Dated Detroit, May 20th, 1884.

(Signed) F. H. CHAMBERS,
A true copy:

JOHN MARSHALL, Deputy Register. m37-7t

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OF EIPRESS, O. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense, We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 200 styles free. Every Warcu Warantru. Anomas STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTIBURGH, PA.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Mortgage Forection, Mich.

Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1870, executed by Leopola Niedling and Henriette Niedling, his wife, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Mich.

igan, to J-hm Heinzmann, of the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich.

igan, to J-hm Heinzmann, of the township of Plymouth wayne County, Mich.

igan, to J-hm Heinzmann, of the township of Plymouth of March, A. D. 1870, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

Min liber 68 of mortgages, on page 371, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said John Heinzmann on the second ay of May, A. D. 1870, to Joseph Perrien, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment seconded in the said day, at the said the part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of said and orthoge contained, I will sell at public ancion or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1884, alceleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circular count for the cast front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circular seas in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain plece or parcel of land situated in the township of Pl accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law besides an attorney fee of twenty five dollars (325) in said mortgage provided for in case of a fere

closure.
Dated Detroit, this thirteenth day of May, A.
D. 1884. JOSEPH PERRIEN, JOSEPH KUHN. EPH KUHN, Assignee of Mortgagee.

JOSEPH KUHN, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgagee.

Mortgagee.

Mortgagee and continue and the conditions of a mortgage made and delivered by sarah E. Turk to George Berdan, bearing date the first day of June, A. B. 1880 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 148 of Mortgages, page 630, on the first day of September, A. D. 1880, which mortgage was afterwarded duly assigned by said George Berdan to the undersigned, Charles H. Cady, by assignment dated September 21st, 1883, and recorded in said Hegister's office in liber 22 of assignments of mortgages, page 289, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1880, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. The sum of sixty-five dollars and seventeen cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this metice, besides the sum of three hunc red dollars and interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum since June 1st, 1880, still to become due thereen. No suit or proceedings at law or in equity, have been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice interester hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the pressive stherein described, or some part thereof, visc. Those certain pleces or parcels of land situate and lying in the village of Wayne, in the town of Kankin, Wayne County, Michigan, to wit: Lots number fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) according to the recorded plat of A. L. Chaseas s addition to said village (subject to said installment to become due on said mortgage) at public vendee at the easterly. Dated april 5, 1884. Assignee of Mortgag Curioheon, Crante & Strellwager, Attorneys for Assignee.

FARMS at Marker (18) and sixteem (18) according to the record of the City Hall in the City of Detreit, in said County (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for said county of Wayne in held) on the twelfth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

CHARLES H. CADY, Dated April 5, 1

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern Settlement. Illus. circular free.



(Continued from first page)

ome yearling roan, was got by Lord Rasp berry 2d out of Laura. Roxy 3d was bred by B. F. Batcheler of Oceola Centre, gotby Oceola 17868, out of Roxie by Hotspur 4th 8354, and has a handsome heifer by side. All the grade cows and young heifers show good breeding, and the party of 75 breeding ewes are high grade Merinos. The pair of four and five year old roadsters are out of the same dam, and are well matched for size and style.

C. R. Dingler is German by birth, but to-day a good American, and active, enterprising farmer, and although only owning 75 acres, gives all the work to it that he would if it were 160. Therefore it yields richly, an I every thing is in fine order. His stock as yet are only grades, but his sheep and half-bred Cheshire hogs show he believes in improvement.

Still trespassing upon the good nature ed our pleasant ride to the homes of other independent farmers, among others to that of E. & C. E. Kellogg, in the township of Oceola, one of the best farms in the county. The farm has 200 acres in it. and is a good grass farm, upon been made. The house is pleasant and quite stylish. Much attention is here given to the breeding of fine wooled theep, the senior member having been sheep breeding for 85 years. The flock now numbers over one hundred, all recorded in Vermont and Michigan registers. The first purchase of the present flock was made about ten years ago, (some of which are still on the farm) from Hon. Wm. Ball of Hamburg, of Moore and Stickney breeding. In 1880 the elder Mr. Kellogg made a trip to Vermont and purchased twenty-one ewe lambs from F. & L. E. Moore. A large proportion of the flock were sired by Stickney 146, Hardy's Wrinkly and Maximilian 285, and Moore's old Don Pedro. They have used No. 11 by old Don Pedro, Chapman's 28 by Burwell's Bismarck, and 57 by Chapman's 28 using last year Dix 80, who as a two-yearold sheared at Lansing 28 lbs. He was by General Dix 714, with dam by F. & L. E. Moore's Centennial, and is a stylish sheep. We can now write only of sheep in general terms, as they are all shorn, and of course their fleeces cannot be criticised. The sheep in this flock trace to good stock, have been well handled, given plenty of eral surroundings and our cordial recepcare and attention, and selected and bred tion. with judgment. Eighteen of the yearling ewes this year averaged 145-16 lbs., 21 two years old (15 having dropped lambs), rams was twenty-three pounds, and one with a four inch staple, whitish oil, weighed an even 19 lbs. We shall omit a full description of this flock till we can see them later in the season, as we cannot do them justice now. In cattle are thor. oughbred Ayrshires and high grade Short-

E. &. J. Browning have a magnificen farm of 400 acres, nicely located, and with good buildings. Their specialty in the past has been wheat, of which they have been the largest raisers of all the farmers in this neighborhood, usually having from 60 to 70 acres of it, with an average yield for years of 22 to 24 bushels. Their sheep are only grades, as have also been their cattle; lately however, they have started a new deal, having purchased from B. F. Bacheler, the roan thoroughhred five-year-old Roxie 3d. She was got by Centennial Bill 31968, out of Roxie by Hotspur 4th 8354, and has a fine calf by

Benjamin F. Batcheler has a splendid form of 320 acres, which is well cared for and worked, and has been breeding Shorthorns for the last fifteen years, also Merino sheep. In his herd we find Young Marys and Phyllises to be the principal families. His first purchases were made from D. M. Uhl. His herd now numberonly ten head, having lately made sales numerous in number and satisfactory in prices. At the head of the herd is the red with some white three-year-old bull Young Mary Duke 45226, who was got by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Geneva Rose by Duke Geneva 22631, tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). He is a splendid animal with fine horn and head, sm .ll-boned and smooth, and has got some splendid stock. The red Geneva Rose was bred by John W. Bean, of Winchester, Ky., was got by Duke Geneva 22631, out of Forest Rose by Forest Napier 11973, running to imp. Young Mary well bred and individually meritorious. by Jupiter (2170). The four-year-old handsome Young Mary Rose was bred on the farm, was got by Young Mary Prince 34156, out of Geneva Rose. Beauty Noble 8th is a splendid red, three years old, was bred by L. Palmer, got by 5th Duke of Acklam 41734, who was bred by A. Renick, of Kentucky, and traces to imp Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023). The two-year-old Young Mary Lass was got by Young Mary Duke 45227, with Young Mary Rose for dam. The one-year-old Mary Acklam was bred by L. Palmer, Sturgeon, Mo., and by 5th Duke of Ack Jam 41784, out of Lady Alma 2d, by Star Duke of Oakland 31192. The young bull Prince Geneva was got by Young Mary Dake 45227, out of Geneva Rose (inbreeding very strongly) is a handsome, thrifty calf, showing splendidly, and we shall await his future history with interest. The whole of this herd, from the head of it, down to the young stock, is what might be expected from such a breeder, although he may be considered by some to be too experimental; but he is satisfied with results so far obtained, and proposes to continue his

rattling good one. J. Batche ler has 140 acres in his farm, is a good practical farmer, has a snug lot of buildings, and a flock of nearly one hundred and fifty high grade sheep, up. n which he is using a stock ram purchased from Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg. His cattle are also high grade, although he has two thoroughbred Shorthorns. The three year old roan Lella was bred by B. F. Batcheler, got by Young Mary Prince | barrel around in a corn stubble and mount

"special" breeding as long as such re-

sults are obtained. He has but a small

party of registered sheep, the start in

which was made by purchases from the

34156, out of Sprightly 2nd, by Oceola 17868, tracing to Snowflake, by DeGray 6594, Daisy by Wellington 526. The bull calf by her side was got by Young Mary Duke 45227.

J. D. Botsford has two of the largest

sheep are kept on this, as well as a large been shorn we could not well judge of their merits. The stock rams are Kellogg 75, by T. Stickney 146, by Fremont Jr. 215, by General Fremont 126, by Vermont 123, dam by Centennial 442, by Fremont 215; 2nd dam by General Fremont 126. The other is Wrinkly Dan 69, by Kellogg's 7. The dams trace to Hardy's Wrinkly 563 and Addison Chief. The stock rams were purchased from E. & C. E. Kellogg, and the breeding ewes from and liberality of Mr. Garlock we continu- J. Evarts Smith, of Ypsilanti. In the herd of Shorthorns we notice Frederika 2nd, who was bred by Thomas Birkett, and got by Duke Balder 2nd 22628, out of Frederika by Duke Balder 13860. running to Strawberry 2nd, by imp. Marquis (1781). Waterloo Maid is three many improvements have years old, was got by Waterloo Duke 34172, out of Frederika 2nd, tracing to imp. Strawberry, by Wiseman (12317). Waterloo Maid 2nd is a yearling red heifer, got by Waterloo Duke 34172. Viola is six years old, was bred by B. F. Batcheler, got by Argyle Joe 18892 out of Sunbeam, by Washtenaw Duke 15682, of good pedigree and breeding. Ruby, red, four years old, was bred by Joseph Rider, of Genoa, Mich., got by Treble Mazurka, out of Lella 4th, by DeGray 6594, running to imp. Victoria by Chandler (3333). We hope in the near future to see a larger herd and flock of thoroughbreds here, for

> A short call and visit was made at the splendid farm and home of E. J. & E. W. Hardy, the pioneer breeders of fine wooled sheep in this part of the State; but the same difficulty met us here; the sheep had been clipped, therefore we shall omit any description of them till the visit in September, which we have promised to make. However, we were more than pleased with the lay of the land, the gen-

influence and example.

The young and enterprising R. C. Reed does his variety farming on 110 acres of rolling land, upon which there are good 14 15-16 bs., and 14 ram lambs 15 5 16 buildings. He has a good party of regislbs., while the heaviest fleece of yearling tered breeding ewes, of which twenty were purchased from the Hardys in 1882. His stock ram was sired by Hardy's No. 1, out of a T. S. & Son ewe. His high grade cattle and sheep are well bred, as he uses only the best sires obtainable.

The grain and stock farm of W. G.

Smith, of Oceola, consists of 130 acres, and although it was nearly dark when we called, we found time to look around slightly and get from him some of the facts in his history as breeder of Merino sheep. The flock was commenced in 1875, by the purchase of 30 breeding ewes from J. B. Stiles, of Rutland, Vermont. In 1880 a purchase of 15 breeding ewes from the flock of E.& C. E. Kellogg were added, two of which were bred by Hon. William Ball, since which the natural increase of the flock has only been added. The six year old Lady Azalia, for a breeding ewe. comes nearer our idea of perfection than any we have seen on this trip. We consider her so striking in her form that it her side got by Young Mary Duke 45227. pleased us much to have her likeness as for a number of weeks past. Business is light grace the first page of the FARMER. She was sired by F. & L. E. Moore's Don Pedro, (276), 1st dam W. G. Smith's 5, by E. Hammond's (613); 2d dam was bred by J. Michigan white wheat, choice......\$4 75 @5 00 Michigan white wheat, roller process @5 25 B. Stiles, and sired v his 266, by Silver Mine 2d (84). Her last three fleeces weighed an aggregate of 55 lbs. On the 11th of May she dropped a large and promising ram lamb, by the now famous Diamond. She and lamb both are splendid specimens of what may be had by judicious care and careful breeding. Mr. Smith has been very cautious in his selection of stock rams that he has used in his flock. For instance such ones as Ed. Hammond (613), Maximilian (285), Commodore (793), Don Pedro (276), Cook & Brown 51, E. Kellogg 11, and his own 101 and 110. The present one in use, W. G. Smith 110, by E. Kellogg (11), by Don Pedro (276); dam

BLACK MEDICK. NONE-SUCH.

(Medicago lupalina.)

No.5. the same as the dam of Lady Azaria,

is a good one. The whole flock is

РLYМОUТИ, June 17, '84.

Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing. DEAR SIR.-I inclose a sample of herbage I found growing on heavy clay ground by roadside in Dundee, Monroe County, and ask you to tell what it is, and what it is good for, if anything. If you can do so through Michigan Farmer, you will confer a favor on more than one. O. R. PATTENGILL.

Every little while some one sends me this plant, picked from the vard, roadside or pasture. It is much like white clover in value, depending on the soil and climate. It much resembles a clover, to which it is closely related. In England it is sometimes sown for pasture with W. J. BEAL. other plants.

Ohio Corn. .

Mr. T. B. Ferry and Mr. Stephen Powers are rivaling each other in telling of the productiveness of their rival counties in Ohio. Mr. Powers, who tells his story last, takes down his adversary in the Country Gentleman, as follows:

"Mr. Terry's man tells him to tell me that he will grow some corn this summer Hardy flock. His yearling ram by Kelso large that ife will have to stand on a logg's 57, with a Moore ewe for dam, is a barrel to tie the shocks, as he did last season. They must be lean, little, straightup shocks if a man standing on a barrel can embrace one. A man on a barrel planted at the foot of a 3-bushel, Muskingum river shock could do little more than reach it. On Maplecroft farm, I have seen many a row of shocks tied by a man. carrying a short ladder made for that purpose, on which he ascended two, often three, rungs at every shock. To carry a

the tottlish thing would seem very clumsy. Mr. Terry's corn was 'cut close to the ground,' while ours was cut as high as a man could conveniently swing his arm, over two feet, often three."

An analysis made by the students of farms in town, only one of which we had the Kansas Agricultural College shows the pleasure of seeing; but it was a good one, with fine house and ample barns and that the "Buckeye Golden Butter Comoutbuildings. A very large flock of grade pound" is a crude mixture of common soda and alum, value, ten cents a pound, party of registered ones; the latter having and colored by a small quantity of an organic dye-the whole put up in halfounce packages at \$1 each.

> Wisconsin has one thousand creamer ies and cheese factories, and 500,000 cows. The dairy products of the State last year amounted to \$19,500,000.

Beterinary Department

Onducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Aladelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, hoins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to end their full name and address to the affice of Me Farmers. No questions will be answered by madi unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how iong standing, together with color and age of animal, and what freatment, if any, has been resorted to. Prévate address, 301 First Street, Detroit. what treatment, if any, has been resonate address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Laryngitis.

FARMINGTON, June 25, '84. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a five-year old gray gelding that was out in that heavy fros last month and took cold. He seemed t be stiff and his glands swelled up; some bunches came in his throat, and I blister ed it with kerosene oil, and used some of your Evinco liniment. It got better and the stiffness disappeared, but the bunches the owner of this farm has ample means, and can aid much in elevating the standturning him out again the bunches and ard of stock in this neighborhood by his glands swelled up again, and he stuck his nose out straight and there seemed to be fever in the glands and bunches. Lately he runs some at the nose and coughs

> Answer. - Your description of symptom is far from satisfactory, but we will guess at the nature of the disease and diagnose it as Laryngitis. The Evinco liniment without the kerosene oil, would have been a better application. If there is any disposition to abscesses about the glands, poultice with linseed meal, and when the poultice has accomplished the purpose, use Evinco liniment. Give internally 1 oz. chlorate potass pulv., Carbo Ligni pulv. 2 drachms; mix and divide into twelve powders; give one night and morning.

> > Notice to Our Subscribers.

Mr. Geo. W. S'uart, the well known stock breeder of Grand Blanc, has accept ed the appointment as agent for the sale of Prof. R. Jennings' Evinco Liniment for man and beast. Bovine Panaca, the great milk fever cure in cows. and colic mixture for horses, cattle and sheen.

"That tired feeling" from which you suffe so much, particularly in the morning, is entirely thrown off by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, July 8, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 2,006 bbls against 1,663 the previous week, and 2,386 bbls. for corresponding week last year. Shipments, 1,262 The market is in about the same condition and confined mostly to home demand. have dropped outside figures on most brands Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, roller process Q5 25 Michigan white wheat, patents..... 6 00 Q6 25 Wheat .- The week has opened with a stronger

feeling in cash wheat but in futures there is little or nothing doing. Receipts are light, and stocks held here very small. Closing prices on spot were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 0114; No. 2 do., 8814c; No. 2 red, 88c. In futures values closed at the following range: July, \$1 011/4; August, 921/4c; Sep-Corn.-Market quiet and steady. No. 2 is

noted at 54%c, and rejected at 50c. High mixed noted at 52c -Neglected. No. 2 white are selling at 5c and No. 2 mixed at 841/4c.

Beans.-Firm and higher; pickers are quoting at \$2 40@2 45 for their best stock. Feed .- Very quiet, Bran could be sol1 at \$12 50 Coarse middlings would bring about \$13 00. Corn meal is quiet at about \$22 for coarse and \$27 for

Butter-The market is a little stronger; good resh packed will not realize over 16c per lb . with 14@15c the price paid for most of the receipts.

ood creamery is dull at 20c per lb. Cheese.-Market weak and dull, but prices re unchanged. Receipts are quite large

Fuli cream State ranges from 91/2010c per lb. Skims are selling at 7@8c Eggs .- Market quiet and lower at 16@17c per

Dried Apples .- Dried apples are dull at 60 b. Demand very light. Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@11 per

ton. On dock at \$12. Honey .- Market dull at 18@20c per lb. for ine white comb. Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 33@35c P to in stock, and 28/030c from first hands.

Maple Sugar.-New, 121/@13c; old, 10c. Sirup, 30@90c per gallon. Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations are \$3 50 per bbl. for Southern.

Peas .- Choice Canada field, \$1 10 per bu .; Wis nsin blue, \$1 40@1 45. Potatoes-The market has been well supplied at \$2 50 per bbl. for southern Tomatoes.-A fair supply is being offered at

\$3@3 50 per bushel according to condition; thirds about \$1 25. Watermelons .- The market to-day has bee well supplied at \$30@35 per 100, with only a limit

Small Fruits.—Currents are quoted at \$2 50@ 3 00 per bu. Plums are selling at \$3 50 per 24 quart case. Red raspberries are in fair supply a 10@11 per stand, black-caps at \$10, gooseberrie \$5@6 per stand. Strawberries are out of market Fresh Vegetables.-Beets, 30c; cucumber 30@35c per doz; onions, 25@30c; pie plant, 20c outhern onions, \$3 50 per bbl; new southern matoes, \$1@1 25 per bushel box; new cabbages

\$2 50@2 75 per crate; peas, \$1 00@1 25 per bu; string beans at \$1 00; butter do, \$1 25@1 50 per Provisions.-Barreled pork lower; lard unchanged; hams have advanced, other smoked neats unchanged; tallow, mess and dried beef are

unchanged.	Lucian	one in	emie	maince	arc		'
lows:							
Mess, new			,	16 50	@	16	1
Family do					0		
Clear do				19 0		19	į
Lard in tierc	es, per I			8	0		

846 8%
1846 184
846 9
946 10
12 00 @ 12 50
6 @
17 @ 1746 Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday. -5 loads: two at \$17; one at \$18 50, \$16 and \$13.
Tursday.—86 loads: nine at \$15; four at \$14, \$13, \$12 and \$10; three at \$17 and \$16; two at \$18 and \$11; one at \$17 f0.
Wednesday.—16 loads: four at \$15; two at \$18, \$16 50, \$16 and \$12; one at \$17 50, \$17, \$15 50 and \$14. \$14. Thursday.—16 loads: five at \$12; three at \$17 and \$16; one at \$17 50, \$15 50, \$15, \$14 and \$10. Saturday.—9 loads: three at \$14; two at \$12; one at \$18, \$17, \$10 and \$8.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports of the live tock markets east and west for Monday, Jun-

prices 10@15c lower. Sheep dull and weak. Hogs slow and steady at Saturday's figures. BUFFALO.-Cattle in light supply with fair deand. Prices a shade higher. Sheep dull and slightly lower. Hogs in light supply and dull. Values unchanged.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, July 5, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yard Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. No. No. No. 20 13 115 owerville.....

128

Total.....

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these vards numbered 76 head, against 258 last week. The eccipts from the west were about the average umber, so that altogether the supply was about 50 head short. The small number of Michigan cattle on sale were not enough to establish prices They sold at higher prices than last week, but an ncrease of the receipts would have prevented this. For wester cattle there was a good demand and prices on them were strengthened We do not change our quotations from last week, as a report based on the sales this week would prove misleading. Quite a few more cattle were needed and could have been readily placed at last week rates. We give the following as the

QUOTATIONS:

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.....

Purdy sold Oberhoff 2 fair butchers' steers av 920 lbs at \$5 25. 920 lbs at \$5.25.
Flieschman sold McGee 27 mixed westerns av 647 lbs at \$3.85, and 6 bulls av 1,145 lbs at \$3.10.
Beardslee -old Burt Spencer 16 stockers av 792 lbs at \$4 and a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock to Reagan av 689 lbs at same price.

price.
Wreford & Beck sold Marx 27 mixed westerns av 863 lbs at \$4 75.
Suliivan sold McIntire 31 mixed westerns av 790 lbs at \$4 37/5.
Capwell sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of thin batchers' stock av 828 lbs at \$4 25, and 2 coarse cows av 1,030 bs at \$4.
Flieschman sold Smith 20 mixed westerns av 706 lbs at \$4 30, and 10 to Loosemore av 640 lbs at the same price.

the same price.
Capwell sold Burt Spencer 11 feeders av 928 lbs at \$465.
Clark sold Switzer & Ackley 5 fair shipping sters av 1.220 lbs at \$5 40, and 4 feeders av 967 lbs at \$4 37½. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 128, against 115 last week. Of these 115 av 78 lbs sold at \$2 90 and 13 av 84 lbs at \$3 25. The receipts of western sheep continue large and prices low.

> King's Vards. Monday, July 7, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 170 ead of cattle on sale, mostly of poor quality The attendance of buyers was fair and the marke ruled active with prices ranging about the same as those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Adams sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 798 ibs at \$4 20, and 3 bulls av 530 los at \$3 50.

Smith -old Oberhoff a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 708 lbs at \$4 40, and 12 av 826 lbs at \$4 25.

McHugh sold Genther 5 fair butchers' steers av

Pierson sold John Wreford a mixed lot of a Pierson sold John Wrford a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 722 lbs at \$4.50, and 8 coarse ones to Kammon av 696 lbs at \$3.75 WcHugh sold Petz 7 f8ir butchers' steer and helfers av 947 lbs at \$5, and 2 thin cows to Raussav 1,130 lbs at \$4.50.
Oberhoff sold Kolb 4 fair butchers' steers av 997 lbs at \$5, and 3 do to Kraft av 760 lbs at the same price.

ime price. Aldrich sold Flieschman 4 fair butchers' steers w 875 lbs at \$5. McHugh sold Flieschman 6 stockers av 640 lbs Oberhoff sold Genther 2 fair butchers' steers av 950 lbs at \$5, and 5 to Knock av 964 lbs at the same

950 108 at \$5, and 5 to know as 522 108 at \$4.00 sample price.

Messmore sold Newton 5 good butcher's steers av 986 108 at \$5 50.

McHagh sold Stucker a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 660 108 at \$3 80.

Harger sold 'Hersch a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 824 10s at \$4 75.

Adams sold Stucker a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 527 10s at \$3 40. coarse butchers' stock av 527 lbs at \$3 40 Purdy Bros sold Voigt a mixed lot of 1 of 15 head of parse butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 8214.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts, 9,047, against 9,078 the previous week. The cattle market opened up brisk n Monday with 82 car loads on sale. There was good attendance of outside buyers, and price ranged from 25 to 371/4 cents higher than at the close of the previous week. The offerings were mostly common, there being only a few loads o choice cattle. The best steers on sale brought 6 25@6 40, but the bulk of the sales of goo butchers and medium shippers were at \$5 45@5 75. The receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were light, and the market ruled firm. Of Michigan cattle 18 steers av 1.142 lbs sold at \$6 25; 18 do av 1,083 lbs at \$1 70; 18 do av 1,110 lbs at \$5 65; 20 do av 1,033 lbs at \$5 40 23 do av 1,000 lbs at \$5 25; 14 b. Evaporated fruit is worth 12@121/2 9 \$4 271/4; 35 do av 684 lbs at \$4 10; 20 do av 768 lbs at \$4 50; 54 do av 648 lbs at \$3 871/2; 19 do av 833 lbs at \$4 30. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh ing 1,450 lbs and upwards. ... \$6 70 @7 00 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, wellformed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. ... 6 15 @6 70 God Beeves-Weil-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,850 lbs. ... 6 00 @4 40 Medium Grades-Steers'in fine flesh, weighing 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. ... 5 00 @6 00 God Butchers' Beeves-Light, fat steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 5 60 @5 90 Heifer-Fair to choice. ... 4 50 @5 00 Cows and Heifers-Good to choice. 3 90 @4 60 Mixed Butchers' Stock—Common steers, stags, old cows, light heifers, etc. ... 8 50 @4 00 Feeders-Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000. ... 3 75 @4 80 Canadian feeders. ... 4 00 @5 00 Stock bulls. ... 3 25 @3 73 Butchers' do, fair to good ... 3 75 @4 23 Veals-Fair to prime of 160 to 210 lbs average. ... 5 00 @6 00 SHEEF.—Receipts, 32,900 against 30,500 the pre-views week. The supply of seepe or Monday zeek.

at \$4 75.

Hoss.—Receipts 33,120, against 29,095 the previous week. The hog market for the three days of the week was steady without any change in prices Yorkers, good to choice sold at \$5 30@ 5 40; faird 0, \$5 20@ 5 50; medium grades, fair to choice, \$5 35@5 40; good to extra heavy, \$5 50@ 5 60; pigs, common to choice, \$4 50@5; skips and and \$24 25.

CATTLE.-Receipts 29,280, against 29,333 the previous week. Shipments 11,165. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 6,300 head of cattle on ale. The number of good cattle among the receipts were small, the bulk being Texans. The opening was slow as sellers were looking for higher rates, but later in the day trading became active at about the closing rates of the previous week. The best steers on sale brought \$6 60@ 65, but shippers paid for the bulk of their pur chases \$5 60@6 25. For fat cows and helfers the narket was strong, but the poorer class of butchers stock was dull and heavy, Cows changed hands little butchers' steers at \$5@5 30. The market was active on Tuesday and averaged 5 cents higher all round, and this was followed on Wed nesday by another advance of 5@10 cents, with a like advance on Thursday, making 20@25 cents. since the opening on Monday. For Friday and Saturday the demand continued good, and the market closed firm at the following

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh CHILD IN SUCC EW 90,000

5 90, with skips and culls at \$3 40@4 75.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

W. W. THORBURN, Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario Veteri nary College, Toronto. Treats all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Office, 123 Washington Ave. Lansing, Mich.

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NEWEST & BEST THE MACK DOOR HANGER! Patented by Eugene Mack, July 17, 1883.

July 17, 1883.

Cannot be thrown from the track; runs at the toucn of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; it is the -trongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a Latheturned Roller; Iron Track; strongest in the market, and has the only perfect splice in use. THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers For descriptive circular and price address R. J. Hosner, Manager, f23-tf Romeo, Mich.

FINE FARMS For Sale Very Cheap.

For Sale Very Uneap.

Three-quarters mile north of Orion, two miles south of Oxford. The D. & B. C. R. R. running on section line between them, likewise the public highway. The farm on west side of road of 180 acres has good frame house, well, orchard, running water. Well fenced and improved. The farm on west side of road of 150 acres is all well improved, a fine residence of modern style, two large barns, cut stone smoke house, and milk house, repair shop, sheep and cattle sheds with hay loft, coking room, pig-sty, and hennery, two good we is and cistern, fine orchard, good fences, altituated on north 30, which is separated from south 50 by town liner ad. South 80 has good orchard, will, log-house, is well fenced and improved and lies on north shore of Long Lake, a beautiful little expanse of pure sparkling water, one half mile from village of Orton. A beautiful site for ummer residence fr those living in the city, of fering fine fishing or hoating opportunities. For further particulars call on theny Groff, Esq., two miles N. E. of Oxford village, or address

DR. J. A. TREAT, Stuart, Iowa.

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FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

I will, at the proper time, during July and August, be prepared to furnish Potted Straw gust, be prepared to furnish Potted Straw-berry Plants, by express; and also Layered Plants, by either mail or express, at customary rates. Price List free as soon as the season shal-be sufficiently advanced. Meantime, send lists of plants wantes, and allow me to price them. T. T. LYON, South Haven, Mich.

ORTY-NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT

Wayne County Savings Bank. OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, At the close of business, July 7, 1864.

LIABILITIES.

 Due depositors
 8,485,550 76

 Capital stock paid up
 \$ 180,000 00

 Interest, exchange and rent account
 163,528 06

\$3,754,078 84 RESOURCES. 1.045,520 0 oans invested in bonds of the United States, State of Michigan, School District and other municipal bonds

Current expense account..... Furniture, safes and fixtures. 4,225 11 1,196 00 110,000 00 Due and accrued interest on loans, inve-tments and premium on same and bonds.....

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I do soleminy s... I do soleminy s... I do soleminy s... I do soleminy s... S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer. Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of July, 1884.

JOHN COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.

WM. B. WESSON, President, 19-2t

NOTICE is bereby given that a petition has been this day filed by the undersigned with the Olerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, praying for the vacation of a portion of the plat of Garrison's subdivision of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of the Military Reserve, De rborn, Wayne County, Michigan, and that an application founted on said petition will be made to such Court on the litu day of August, A. D. 1884, for an order vacating all that portion of Beeson Avenne lying north o' the southerly lire of lots four (4) and the (5) in block six (6), and also vacating a portion of an alley lying between lots four (4) and five (5) and lot ix (6) in said block six (6), as shown on said plat.

MARG 'RET A. RUSSELL.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY '. HAIGH, Attorney for Petitioners.

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/INTE

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You can do a large washing without any rubbing; use the boiling process instead. You can save Time, Luber, Fuel, Scap and Clothing. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; sir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stail ned spots and place loosely in the boiler; boil so to so minutes, rinse well, blue and hang todry. Bo not crewd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the best distinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rub it out. You can cleanse perfectly he finest fabric without injury; the finest point lace and ince curtains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes oil old is to well oil 5 to 2 minutes, rinse, stretch on frame, or pin every scallon to carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

Be sure and ask for ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP, and take no other Sold by leading wholesale and retail grocers everywhere. Dealers may obtain our goods upon dicatron. Electric Soap Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and 26-48 South Water St. Chicago, Ill.

THE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION

"SIR CLINTON." **IMPORTED**



Sir Clinion is a landsome bay, win all flat bone, on short legs, and weighs 1,700b. He was foaled September 25th, 1879. Its sire was that noted horse "What's Wantd, which was imported August 11th, 1877, and took the first prize for the best heavy-drauble stallion in his class. Bred by Mr. James E. stallion in his class. Bred by Mr. James-Lungair, Stonehaven, Kincardinesbira, 800 land. His sire was Lord Lion, which is allowed to be the best Stallion in Scotlandie day. Sir Clinton's dam is the noted black-mare "Nelly" (the property of the Hos-John Miller); she by "Crown Prinee" (in-ported by Mr. J. Fisher, of Colborne); \$\xi\$. dam by Bay Wallace; g. g. g. dam by Old Lion

s. \$25 for the sesson GEO. L. DOOLITTLE,

Pontiac, Mich.



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20 FINE LARGE STALLIONS HUNDREDS OF OTHERS

ALL STALLIONS GUARANTEED BREEDERS

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